FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PRAGUE PAPER ON CEMA'S RELATIONS WITH STATES, ORGANIZATIONS

AU301319 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 24 May 79 p 6 AU

[Otto Sedlacek article on the page "Common Interest--Mutual Advantage": "CEMA's Relations With Countries and Organizations;" passages in capital letters published in boldface]

[Excerpts] Matters of international trade and economic cooperation hold a significant place in CEMA's relations with other international organizations. Such factors cannot be neglected as its promotion of the normalization and development of trade-economic contacts and their conversion into instruments of economic and social progress and a means for consolidating mutual understanding among the peoples.

COOPERATION WITH YUGOSLAVIA has advanced most, from the viewpoint of form and content. The CEMA-SFRY agreement [of 1964] includes seven spheres of cooperation: Foreign trade, foreign currency-financial relations; ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy; engineering; chemical industry; and the coordination of scientific and technical research. But at present there are already 21 spheres of cooperation; Apart from the ones already mentioned there are the radio-electronics and eldctro-technical industry; electrical engineering; petrochemistry and gas industry; water economy; transport; statistics; building industry; legal matters; mail communications; normalization; geology; agriculture; food industry; and aviation. Yugoslavia is actively participating in more than 50 agreements and treaties covering multilateral production specialization and cooperation and also scientific-technical cooperation, as well as other kinds of multilateral cooperation. Cooperation also exists with 80 international economic and scientific-technical organizations; the UN Europe Economic Commission; other UN organizations; ILO and ILB; the Northern Council and the Center of the Arab States' Industrial Development; CEMA's offer of cooperation with the EEC; and cooperation with the Danube Commission.

CEMA is also developing cooperation with other countries. In July 1975 it signed a cooperation agreement with the REPUBLIC OF IRAQ and in August 1975 with the UNITED STATES OF MEXICO. The statute of the Joint Commission for Cooperation Between CEMA and Iraq states that the cooperation will deal with matters of multilateral cooperation, primarily in the spheres of crude oil and gas industries; in chemical industry, including petrochemistry; in agriculture; and in foreign trade. The circle of interests of the Mixed Commission for Cooperation Between CEMA and Mexico also includes spheres like the utilization of new technolgies; the development of foreign trade; financial questions; and also matters of cooperation in those branches in which joint plants can be built. Thus, for instance, 350 industrial plants and other economic facilities have either been built. or are being built, in Iraq with the assistance of the countries of the socialist community.

In April 1977 CEMA's Executive Committee discussed certain matters connected with the deepening of multilateral cooperation between the CEMA member countries and the socialist and developing countries. In the first place it formulated organizational measures aimed at developing economic and scientific-technical cooperation with the SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM (accepted as CEMA member in June 1978 at the 32d CEMA session) the LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC [LPDR] and also the PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF ANGOLA. In 1976 LPDR representatives began attending CEMA sessions as observers. Within the framework of CEMA, cooperation with the LPDR was begun on a multilateral basis. The CEMA member countries are granting economic assistance to Angola--which has chosen the path of freedom, people's democracy and socialism--in various national economic spheres.

DPRK representatives regularly attend CEMA sessions and the sessions of other CEMA bodies as observers, and they receive materials on the appropriate spheres of CEMA's activities.

The last, 32d, CEMA session (in June 1978) was also attended by the representatives of socialist Ethiopia.

Businesslike and mutually useful relations are also developing between CEMA and certain other developing countries; they are being conducted on the basis of agreements on cooperation with these countries.

At present the CEMA member countries are granting ECONOMIC AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO 78 DEVELOPING COUNTRIES under mutually advantageous conditions. This assistance is primarily concentrated on the development and consolidation of their national economies, above all their ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, power engineering, engineering, chemistry, crude oil extraction and oil refining, agriculture, transport and communications, light and food industries, the production of building materials and so forth.

The CEMA member countries' trade and economic relations with the developing countries of ASIA, AFRICA AND LATIN AMERICA are a sphere of constantly deepening and developing cooperation. The goods exchange between the CEMA member countries and developing countries is constantly growing. In 1975 the goods exchange with these countries amounted to R1 billion and in 1976 to more than R13 billion. At present the developing countries' average share in the overall goods exchange of the CEMA member countries amounts to about 10 percent.

Cooperation on the basis of interstate agreements is carried out IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF 3,560 INDUSTRIAL PLANTS AND OTHER NATIONAL ECONOMY FACILITIES, 3,685 OF WHICH HAVE ALREADY BEEN COMPLETED. MORE THAN 70 PERCENT OF THE LOANS GRANTED BY THE CEMA MEMBER COUNTRIES IS USED FOR DEVELOPING INDUSTRY AND POWER ENGINEERING. In parallel with assistance in the construction and establishment of educational institutions, cadre training is also being carried out.

More than 40,000 STUDENTS, CANDIDATES OF SCIENCE AND TRAINEES from more than 100 states of Asia, Africa and Latin America are studying at the university level and secondary professional schools in the CEMA member countries. About 2,000 students from the developing countries are studying in the CEMA member countries from CEMA means (through scholarship funds).

BUDAPEST PRESS COMMENTS ON RESULTS OF SHIELD '79 MANEUVERS

LD251332 Budapest MTI in English 1131 GMT 25 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 25 (MTI)--"The military exercises called Shield '79 have proved that the community of the socialist countries which concluded the Warsaw Treaty 24 years ago, have attained outstanding achievements not only in the domain of international diplomacy, but have also raised their defence ability to the highest level," writes MAGYAR HIRLAR in its Friday [25 May] edition, commenting on the recent maneuvers of the Warsaw Treaty United Armed Forces on the territory of Hungary.

The Budapest paper repeats that Shield '79 has given a brilliant evidence of the exceptional training and skill of the commanders, officers and soldiers, of their thorough acquaintance with the latest devices of land, air and water warfare, and has also shown the determination and fast response to orders of the troops. Besides the above it was also obvious that both the commanders and the soldiers were fully aware of the goals this internationalist military cooperation was serving.

MAGYAR HIRLAP goes on to stress: "This alliance sealed with the Warsaw Treaty relies on the identity of the social and economic systems, the political goals as well as of the ideological views of the members. With the above in view it is understandable that the member countries should wish to increase the efficiency of their armed forces also together, in cooperation. There is no doubt that these united forces are of defensive nature--the army exercises themselves also departed from this fundamental understanding--their unity is not directed against any other state or group of states, it is meant exclusively to save the socialist countries' peoples, their achievements and safe future from any form of violence."

"Looking back on the worrisome international events of the past decades one definitely agrees that it is necessary that the Soviet Union and its allies should permanently improve their common defence abilities and cooperation-at-arms. The ominous existence of NATO, of the blind advocators of the armament race and development of the most terrible ever mass destruction weapons warn us that the peace efforts of the fraternal countries bid lasting success only if their diplomatic actions are accompanied by moves to constantly increase their defences as well. This is one of the most important tokens of peace--of our and of the world's peace," the Budapest paper writes.

"...The regular joint military exercises of the socialist armies are never meant as sheer power demonstrations, much rather as matter-of-fact presentations of the achievements. But this one somehow meant more than that. It was a kind of explanation why we can still live--for almost four decades now--in peace in Europe, while fights and wars of varying sizes are so frequent in other parts of the world. We can safely declare that the Warsaw Treaty members--with the Soviet Union at the head--have done the most to make peace last this long with their consistent and uniform foreign political actions on the one hand, and by increasing their defences to a size which ensures that no one should raise a hand against the community of the fraternal peoples and disturb their peaceful building work", the Budapest paper concludes.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON INDIAN DEFENSE MINISTER RAM'S VISIT

Meeting With Zhivkov, Todorov

AU311910 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 31 May 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 31 (BTA)--The president of the State Council of Bulgaria, Mr Todor Zhivkov, today received the Indian military delegation, headed by Mr Jagjivan Ram, deputy prime minister and minister of defence of India. They discussed questions of Bulgaro-Indian cooperation during the conversation which passed off in a friendly atmosphere. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1730 GMT on 31 May adds that Defense Minister Dobri Dzhurov also attended the talks.]

Mr Jagjivan Ram and the delegation headed by him were received today also by the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mr. Stanko Todorov.

Ram Press Conference

AU311910 Sofia BTA in English 1848 GMT 31 May 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 31 (BTA)--The deputy prime minister and minister of defence of India Mr Jagjivan Ram, in an interview given to a BTA correspondent, declared today that his visit to Bulgaria was extremely friendly and most useful.

He expressed his satisfaction with the fruitful talks with [the chairman of the] state Council of Ministers, Mr Stanko Todorov, with the minister of national defence, Army General Dobri Dzhurov, and with other senior Bulgarian leaders.

"We will expand joint cooperation in the field of defence and the economy. We will also look into the possibilities for setting up joint groups to study the prospects of cooperation with third countries," Mr Jagjivan Ram emphasized. He pointed that good cooperation exists between Bulgaria and India in agriculture and stressed the assistance offered by Bulgaria in building up agro-industrial complexes in India. "The views of Bulgaria and India on international questions are similar. Both countries firmly adhere to the norms of peaceful co-existence", he said.

Dealing with the situation in Indochina, he pointed out that India had frontiers with many countries in which of late events had taken place which affect her security.

To these events the guest referred China's incursion into Vietnam. "India was the first country which protested against China's actions", Mr Ram emphasized. He expressed his satisfaction with the fact that many other countries had voiced their protest against China's aggression.

"Always when two countries are in an armed conflict, this creates conditions for destabilization of the situation in a given part of the world. Let us hope, therefore, that the conflict will remain localized and that the Vietnam question will be solved in a manner that is staisfactory for Vietnam. Let us hope that China will show common sense", the Indian guest declared.

Further on he expressed India's stand on turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. Mr. Jagjivan Ram stressed that India was the leader of the movement for turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

"It is necessary for some other countries to take our positions", Mr Jagjivan Ram elaborated.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES UKRAINIAN CP LEADER

AU302057 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 30 May 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov has received Viktor Makarenko, leader of the Soviet delegation, and first secretary of the Krymskaya Oblast Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, who is visiting Bulgaria at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES NEW AMBASSADOR OF KUWAIT

AU311958 Sofia BTA in English 1846 GMT 31 May 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 31 (BTA)--The president of the State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov, today received the newly appointed Kuwaiti ambassador here, Mr Sa'ud 'Abd al-'Azis al-Humayo', who presented his credentials. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1730 GMT on 31 May adds that Foreign Affairs Minister Petur Mladenov and State Council Secretary Nikola Manolov also attended the ceremony.] After the ceremony Mr Zhivkov and the Kuwaiti ambassador exchanged views on the development of bilateral relations which were assessed by both sides as good. They expressed the wish for the expansion of Bulgaro-Kuwaiti cooperation. Mr Zhivkov and the Kuwaiti diplomat paid particular attention to the opportunities for economic cooperation. They also discussed some questions of the international situation and the situation in the Middle East in particular. It was pointed out that the fair settlement of the Middle East problem may be achieved only with the complete withdrawal of Israel from the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and the observance of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

ZHIVKOV MEETS MEXICAN INDUSTRIAL GROUP OFFICIAL

AU311950 Sofia BTA in English 1836 GMT 31 May 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 31 (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, received the general director of the "Saagun" Mexican state industrial grouping, Mr Francisco Javier Alejo [name as received], here today. The Mexican guest delivered to Mr Todor Zhivkov cordial greetings from Mexico's President Jose Lopez Portillo. He expressed the desire of the Mexican Government and of the business circles in that country to further expand the contacts in the economic sphere between the two states on the basis of the agreements reached during the visit of Mr Jose Lopez Portillo to Bulgaria. Bulgaria's president of the State Council was informed about the results from the negotiations between the organizations of the system of the Ministry of Mechanical Engineering and the "Saagun" state industrial grouping. Later on the Chairman of the Committee on Transport Machine Building of Bulgaria Nikolay Georgiev and Mr Francisco Javier Alejo signed a protocol on the directions of cooperation between the committee and "Saagun".

PDRY PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION LEAVES AFTER 9-DAY VISIT

AU311516 Sofia BTA in English 1310 GMT 31 May 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 31 (BTA)--A parliamentary delegation of the PDR Yemen was on a visit to Bulgaria, May 22 through 31, at the invitation of the National Assembly. By this visit the beginning of parliamentary contacts between the two countries was laid. The deputies from the PDR Yemen were received by Mr Vladimir Bonev, chairman of the National Assembly, and had many meetings with members of the parliamentary commission and of the commission on socio-economic development with the Bulgarian parliament. During their tour of the country they became acquainted with the activity of the people's councils as well. Today, before leaving, the head of the delegation, Mr Mahmoud Madhi--chairman of the economic commission of the Supreme People's Council of PDR Yemen, pointed out that the talks he had here will help the Supreme People's Council, elected last year, to fulfil the tasks for the building up of a new Yemeni society.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KOSYGIN VISIT

Husak Award Ceremony Statement

LD252152 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 25 May 79 LD

[Excerpt] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, presented in the Throne Hall of the Prague Castle the Order of Klement Gottwald to Aleksey Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, for the building of the socialist homeland.

The high Czechoslovak state distinction has been awarded to Comrade Kosygin at the recommendation of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on the occasion of his 75th birthday as a tribute to his personal contribution to the strengthening and deepening of fraternal relations between both communist parties and for his constant attention and comradely and devoted help in the development of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship-alliance and all-round cooperation.

In presenting the Klement Gottwald Order to Comrade Aleksey Kosygin, Comrade Gustav Husak stressed that the distinction was awarded on the basis of a unanimous decision of our highest party and state bodies in recognition, above all, for the exceptional contribution of Aleksey Kosygin to the development of fraternal cooperation and friendship between the CPCZ and the CPSU and between the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the USSR, a recognition of his contribution to the development of friendship between the nations and peoples of both countries.

By this distinction, Comrade Husak continued, we express the feelings of Czechoslovak communists, of all Czechoslovak people, who highly value the many years of selfless and creative work of Aleksey Kosygin for the victory of socialism and communism in the USSR, for the blossoming and strengthening of the community of socialist countries, for a consistent implementation of a Leninist peace policy, for the victory of the immortal ideas of Marxism-Leninism, to which Comrade Kosygin had devoted all of his rich and fruitful life.

Comrade Gustav Husak expressed a profound gratitude to Aleksey Kosygin for his personal contribution to the development of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation, for his daily concern and [word indistinct] attention devoted to a constant enrichment and deepening of internationalist relations between Czechoslovakia and the USSR in all spheres of social and state, economic and cultural life. Comrade Husak expressed appreciation for the support and understanding shown Czechoslovakia in the solution of tasks of vital importance for its further socioeconomic development. Thanks to the policy of the CPSU Central Committee, headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the great friend of the Czechoslovak people, thanks to activities of the Soviet Government under the chairmanship of Comrade Kosygin, thanks to our common endeavors in the fulfillment of the 1970 treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between our countries, thanks to the faithfulness of both our parties to principles of socialist internationalism, relations today between our parties, states and nations are more solid and rich than ever before.

These relations create a reliable foundation for a common solution of new [words indistinct]. We will do our utmost, stressed Comrade Gustav Husak, to continue to proceed on this reliable path, tested in practice.

Comrade Gustav Husak then most cordially congratulated Comrade Aleksey Kosygin on being awarded the Klement Gottwald Order, wished him continued creativity, firm health and personal happiness. He also wished Aleksey Kosygin new successes in responsible work at the head of the Soviet Government for the well-being and happiness of the nations of the USSR, for the strengthening of brotherhood and cooperation between our countries, for fresh victories of peace and progress in the world.

Kosygin Award Ceremony Speech

AU311220 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 May p 1 AU

[Speech given by Aleksey Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on the occasion of being awarded the Order of Klement Gottwald in Prague Castle--date not given]

[Text] Dear Comrade Gustav Husak, dear comrades,

Allow me to express profound gratitude to the CSSR party and state leadership and to Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, for the high distinction awarded to me. I was deeply affected by Comrade Husak's speech and by your cordial courtesy.

The name of Klement Gottwald enjoys great respect in our country. Klement Gottwald entered history as one of the outstanding founders of the CPCZ and as a firm combatant for socialism, the interests of the workers class and all working people. We remember him as a faithful friend of the Soviet Union, as a convinced and fervent internationalist.

To be awarded an order bearing his name is a great honor and we see in this award, above all, a recognition of the outstanding merits of the CPSU for the development and strengthening of Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship.

On the occasion of receiving this order--one of the highest distinctions of the CSSR--I would like to assure esteemed Comrade Gustav Husak and other leading Czechoslovak party and state officials that the Klement Gottwald Order is for me one of the symbols of the unity and cohesion of our fraternal parties in their struggle for the victory of our common communist ideals.

I thank you very much.

Paper on Significance of Visit

AU311405 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 May 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "The Fruit of Fraternal Cooperation"]

[Text] The friendly visit of Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who visited our country at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government, was concluded a few days ago. During their stay here the dear Soviet guest and his entourage acquainted themselves with our people's successes in building the advanced socialist society and in implementing the program set by the 15th CPCZ Congress. They also visited the Skoda sector enterprise in Plzen and participated in the meeting of the builders of the nuclear power station in Jaslovske Bohunice.

The connection between the visits of these two places is obvious. The Skoda enterprise in Plzen exports more than two fifths of its products to the USSR, primarily high-performance electric locomotives, heavy machine tools and rolling equipment, which constitute the foundations of the further prospects of the enterprise. To the present, and it can be said classical, production program a new program is being added -- the Skoda economic production unit for the production of components for the nuclear power industry is actively participating in the fulfillment of Czechoslovak-Soviet intergovernmental agreements, concerning the building of nuclear power engineering. At present the Plzen plants have, in various phases of production, six reactor complexes of the VVER 440 type -- production is underway according to Soviet documentation -- and work on the production of the VVER 1000 reactor is going on.

The successful putting into operation of the first block of the V 1 nuclear power station in Jaslovske Bohunice is, as was said at the builders' meeting by Comrade L. Strougal, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CSSR premier, the fruit of the life-giving force of the mutual friendship and cooperation of the peoples of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union. The successful completion of the first block is the first significant step taken by our country on the path of intensively building up nuclear power engineering, which has the aim of securing sufficient light and heat in future for our entire national economy and which will significantly contribute to expanding the fuel-power potential of the countries of the socialist community.

The Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation, which benefits both countries, emerged at the time of the culmination of the war tragedy when the development was unambiguously directed toward the victory of the Soviet Union and the other antifascist forces. The treaty of friendship, mutual assistance and postwar cooperation of December 1943 was characterized by K. Gottwald as the reaching of a safe harbor by our national and state ship. In the meantime a new treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance of May 1970 has become valid; a treaty that enhances and determines new qualities of the relations forged in the difficult times of war. On the basis of these treaties, the Soviet Union has begun to occupy a vitally important place for us within the framework of socialist integration. The Soviet Union insures for us significant deliveries for the smooth operation of our economy, and simultaneously constant sales of a multitude of our products. Apart from the high-quality and modern machinery and equipment, we are purchasing from our friends' country 92.6 percent of our total crude oil imports; 99.9 percent of our natural gas; 83.5 percent of our iron ore; 58.2 percent of our cotton and many other raw materials.

During the meetings between A. N. Kosygin and our top party and state representatives great attention was devoted to the perfection of comprehensive new forms of cooperation. Up to now approximately 200 bilateral agreements have been concluded between the CSSR and the USSR, including agreements on the specialization and cooperation of production. Apart from this, both countries participate in the implementation of more than 100 multilateral integration agreements. A significant place in the mutual relations belongs particularly to scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries. From the start of our building socialism in Czechoslovakia we have exchanged with the USSR more than 15,000 complete sets of important technical documentation; our two sides have exchanged more than 50,000 experts, who are able to acquaint themselves with the latest achievements of science and technology and who can mutually exchange experience. It can be said that there is no branch in our national economy in which the mutually advantageous cooperation would not be manifested. At present more than 500 Czechoslovak and Soviet research and development organizations are involved in solving new tasks; they are solving more than 800 mutually agreed-on scientific-technical problems and tasks.

On particularly great significance for Czechoslovakia is the Soviet Union's assistance in those spheres that we would not be able to master and develop with our own resources alone. [paragraph continues]

This applies particularly to the supply of our national economy with fuels, energy and raw materials. One of the latest practical results in this sphere is the commissioning of the first block of the V 1 nuclear power station in Jaslovske Bohunice. Since the hook-up of the power station to the electricity network it has produced more than 800 million kilowatt hours of electricity, which repersents more than 800,000 tons of power fuel that can be used in other spheres of the national economy. The Leningrad Department of Teploenergoprojekt designed the blueprint of the nuclear power station. The adjustment of the project to our conditions and requirements was dealt with by the Prague Energoprojekt. On the basis of Soviet documentation we could begin, in Skoda, Plzen and in the Slovak power engineering works in Tlmace, the production of components for the primary and secondary parts of the nuclear power station. Thanks to the Soviet Union's assistance, we do not have to be worried about the storage of spent fuel..

But the building of the nuclear power industry, which will solve our energy problems on a long-term basis, is only one aspect of our multiform cooperation. Mutual cooperation allows us to develop and more widely implement electronics, which is a key electrotechnical and engineering branch today. By proceeding jointly we have succeeded in improving the quality of roller bearings. The introduction of modern computer technology and automated systems of management has proved its worth and has great prospects. Metallurgists are making use of experiences gained from the automatic control of blast furnace processes and rolling mill stands, of equipment for centrifugal casting of pipes of large dimensions and of other advanced technologies. A joint system enables the realization and perfection of spindleless spinning in the textile industry and many other inventions and discoveries are being jointly developed and perfected. Neither can we fail to mention the successful use of high-yield Soviet wheat varieties, which have--together with other factors--markedly affected the development of our agriculture. Were it not for our cooperation with the Soviet Union, for instance, we would have mastered the exacting and extensive construction of the Prague metro only with great difficulty. Another example is the recent first anniversary of the flight and work of the first Czechoslovak Cosmonaut in space. Were it not for the powerful missile potential of the Soviet Union we would not be able to be proud of being the third country in the world that has put a man in space.

The visit of the Soviet politician and statesman demonstrated unanimously that the all-round Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation is developing in full keeping with the resolutions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 15th CPCZ Congress. The relations and cooperation between the two countries are developing successfully and dynamically on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and are in full keeping with the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the USSR and the CSSR, concluded on 6 May 1970. This new treaty of alliance has become another firm guarantee of the all-round progress of the socialist society in our country, the guarantee of our state's security in a class divided world. The 9 years that have passed since it was signed confirmed the validity of the words of L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, who said at the signing of the treaty: "Years and decades will pass and our treaty will faithfully serve the interests of the Soviet and Czechoslovak people, the great cause of peace and socialism."

Last year a Soviet party and government delegation paid a visit to our country. Comrade Brezhnev said on this occasion: "In many indexes our countries are not yet, as the saying goes,makers of etalons. This applies, above all, to some directions in the development of electronics and the engineering and chemical industries. Can we achieve an outstanding position in these spheres? Certainly. The more the international socialist division of labor is perfected, the closer our economic cooperation, the sooner this will happen.

The recent talks between Soviet representatives and our party and state officials were held in full harmony with these wise, encouraging words, as is confirmed by the final communique on A. M. Kosygin's visit. The intensification of the process of production cooperation and specialization on a bilateral basis as well as the realization of the long-term target oriented cooperation programs on a multilateral basis with the framework of the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration deepens and opens new possibilities for a steady growth of the economic potential of the USSR and the CSSR and of the community of the socialist countries as a whole.

RUDE PRAVO EDITORIAL DISCUSSES COOPERATION WITH USSR

AU311222 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 May 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "Fruits of Cooperation"]

[Text] Economic cooperation with the Soviet Union has been developing ever since Czechoslovakia was liberated from the yoke of fascist occupation. From the first deliveries that enabled the restoration of peacetime production in our enterprises down to the launching of the first block of the Jaslovske Bohunice nuclear power plant this all-round cooperation has been expanding and has reached dimensions which hardly anyone could have anticipated three decades ago.

As was stated by Comrade Lubomir Strougal in Jaslovske Bohunice last Wednesday "the intensification of cooperation with the Soviet Union is in the vital interest of socialist Czechoslovakia." This is why we are seeking--apart from the already exercised and practiced forms--new paths, to expand and deepen cooperation and incorporate additional sectors and branches into it.

Economic and scientific-technical cooperation with the Soviet Union is steadily strengthening and expanding. "Millions and millions tons of freight flow incessantly to both sides of our joint border. Ever new joint constructions are emerging on the maps of the two countries. The comradely, collective work of our scientists, engineers and workers gives birth to modern technology and modern technological processes," as was aptly said by L. I. Brezhnev.

Scientific-technical cooperation increasingly contributes to further developing economic and trade relations between the two states and the mutual exchanges of experiences and the joint work on solving problems unite our forces to solve the targets marked out by our fraternal communist parties in their programs.

International scientific-technical cooperation is not, of course, an invention of ours--we will find evidence of it in virtually all advanced industrial states of the world. However, there is a difference that cannot be neglected. While capitalist firms and associations join forces to multiply the source of their profits, the content of socialist economic cooperation of the CEMA countries is the effort to contribute--by means of jointly acquired findings and experiences in science and technology--to strengthening the economic potential of the states of the socialist community and to expanding its contribution for the benefit of the working people. This is a fundamental difference ensuing from the essence of socialism and characteristic also of Czechoslovakia's relations with the Soviet Union, which is an unabating stimulus for further work. Aleksey Kosygin confirmed in his speech in Jaslovske Bohunice: "The peoples of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia can say with great satisfaction that they are doing all they can to steadily promote the development of our cooperation."

It is precisely the sphere of nuclear energy that is a remarkable example of the successful results of Czechoslovak-Soviet scientific-technical and economic cooperation. It does not require any lengthy explanations to see clearly that without the close cooperation with the Soviet Union we would not have been able to approach the construction of our nucelar power industry with as convincing results as we have. Moreover, we would not have been able to do it within such a short period of time, to say nothing of the costs needed to master all problems. It was the selfless sharing of all discoveries and experiences by the Soviet Union, the sharing of the documentation and giving other forms of assistance for instance in the professional training of the employees in question that enabled us to build a new sector, nuclear engineering, to master an enormous number of technological problems in both construction and production and to put in operation successfully the first block of the nuclear power complex in Jaslovske Buhonice. Conferring Czechoslovak orders and decorations on Soviet specialists and workers is a symbolic expression of our thanks for this support, which cannot be expressed in figures.

It is just as impossible to express in concrete figures what the introduction of Soviet high yield winter wheat varieties to our fields in the Fifth 5-Year Plan has meant for our agriculture. It literally raised the hectare yields of our cereals to the level of the best European grain cultivators, who hold the first place in the world in the intensity of grain cultivation. In Europe, where the relative lack of arable land makes it necessary to make the best possible use of each area- which is determined by a whole complex of measures, among which the yields of varieties play an irreplacable role the contribution of Soviet wheat varieties to our agriculture represents a historical watershed.

One can list dozens of examples demonstrating how some Soviet orders literally released the until then hidden potential of the creative abilities of our engineers and workers. The fact that the USSR ordered in our country special mill trains undoubtedly testifies to the full confidence in the abilities of our working people. It was no exaggeration when the "Quarto 3,600" four high mill train was spoken of as the order of the century, because hardly anyone else would have ordered it in our country and our people would not have been able to demonstrate their master skill as strikingly as they did. The fact that the mill train's performance by far exceeds the projected parameters is incontrovertible proof that it was, indeed, a masterly feat. We must see to it in all our enterprises that our products are always- in their parameters and quality up to the best world level.

These successes provide, of course, the self confidence and encouragement to grapple with even more exacting tasks. Let us recall once again that without the close cooperation with the Soviet Union many or our industrial branches would scarcely have registered as striking a development and upsurge as they have done.

Cooperation with the socialist countries in the sphere of economy and technology is one of the most valuable guarantees and prospects of the Czechoslovak national economy. It obliges us not only to fulfill orders- which are, for many of our enterprises, the fundamental axis of their production programs as conscientiously as we can, but also to use our initiative and make ever new contributions to the joint effort to develop the CEMA countries' economies. How important it is to unite forces and to seek jointly the paths toward further progress is tellingly illustrated by the example of agriculture.

Soviet wheat varieties contributed significantly to the development of our agriculture, our barley varieties of excellent qualities to the development of Soviet agriculture. There are not, however, so many such examples that we can rest be satisfied.
[paragraph continues]

After all, each reliance on having achieved something good and excellent will not suffice for a longer period of time. Without further initiative these results could lead very quickly to a weakening of our contribution to the joint treasury of scientific-technical development.

In our cooperation with the Soviet Union, Soviet deliveries and orders, are of key significance for the development of our national economy. This is a historical fact, which is reflected in the political practice as well as in the immediate implementation. The sphere of scientific-technical cooperation, which is the sphere we must develop in the first place, presents very promising prospects in this context. This is the main link of the chain, which raises the economy of the socialist countries to ever higher levels and which can outrun its present state and prepare the ground for setting new targets. All the more must we contribute much more effectively to the well-thought-out coordination of our countries' economic plans, to expanding production cooperation and specialization and to jointly solving the major issues of the economic, scientific and technical development ensuing from the comprehensive program of international socialist economic integration. These tasks are becoming increasingly difficult and complicated; the further growth of the economic base of all socialist countries is, however, contingent on their collective, consistent solution. This is also tied up with overcoming weaknesses in the sphere of planning and with the still frequent delays in concluding joint actions and in their practical implementation in the production processes. A more energetic course of action in solving these issues can yield a much more marked mutual benefit.

The permanent solicitude for the well-being of the people is the goal of the CPCZ's policy. The more resources we create, the firmer and richer will be our social security. The all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union, with all CEMA countries, plays a decisive role in creating these resources.

This is why the intensification and perfection of cooperation with the Soviet Union is in the vital interest not only of Socialist Czechoslovakia but of all countries associated in CEMA

CLAIM OF USSR BREAKING RHODESIAN SANCTIONS DENIED

LD010612 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 31 May 79 LD

[unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The process of the so-called internal settlement in Rhodesia will be formally completed tomorrow when a puppet coalition government will take power and the country will be known as Zimbabwe-Rhodesia. The aim of Smith's settlement was from the very beginning one and the same; under the cover of quasi democratic institutions to maintain the white minority rule over the African majority and thus make the racist regime more acceptable for Western partners. The capitalist countries' support is of decisive importance for the outdated racist regime. When scrutinising the organization of the Rhodesian state machinery it is evident that nothing substantial has changed about the racist regime.

Britain's prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, thus faces a very delicate situation. On the one hand she should meet her election promise and recognize the puppet coalition government but on the other hand she is aware that such a move would cause uproar in the world. In this connection it is no accident that several days ago the British newspaper the DAILY TELEGRAPH alleged that the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are violating economic sanctions against Rhodesia, which is an evident lie. The aim of the hoax is simple: to give the impression that after all trade with the racists is no bad thing when others are said to be doing it too.

The machinations of London and Washington around the declaration of so-called Zimbabwe-Rhodesia confirm that human rights and the just desires of nations are short changed when the interests of the imperialist monopolies are at stake.

STROUGAL RECEIVES SOVIET MINISTER BREKHOV

LD010510 Prague CTK in English 1831 GMT 31 May 79 LD

[Text] Prague-visiting Soviet Minister of Chemical and Oil Engineering Konstantin Brekhov discussed today further expansion of bilateral cooperation with Czechoslovak Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal.

They stressed the need for greater cooperation and specialization in the production of machinery and equipment for the chemical industry.

ROMANIAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER OANCEA ENDS VISIT

LD010956 Prague CTK in English 1821 GMT 31 May 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Romanian Deputy Foreign Minister Constantin Oancea ended his visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of his Czechoslovak counterpart Dusan Spacil and left here for home today.

During his visit from May 28 to 31 he conferred also with foreign minister Bohuslav Chnoupek on questions of the present state and development of Czechoslovak-Romanian relations and the international situation.

ANGOLAN FOREIGN MINISTER CONTINUES VISIT TO BRATISLAVA

LD311416 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 31 May 79 LD

[Text] Paulo Jorge, the minister of foreign affairs of the Angolan People's Republic, is continuing his visit to Bratislava today.

Accompanied by Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek he laid this morning a wreath of red flowers at the memorial to the Slovak national uprising.

The Angolan minister then visited the unified agricultural cooperative "Pokrok" at Chorvatsky Grob, which achieves outstanding results in growing Soviet strains of wheat and in cattle rearing. He familiarized himself with the work of this socialist agricultural enterprise and saw over some of its stock-rearing sections.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER SVOBODA RETURNS FROM PDRY

LD010022 Prague CTK in English 1826 GMT 31 May 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Minister Stanislav Svoboda returned from his visit to Democratic Yemen today.

He discussed further expansion of bilateral relations with Yemeni officials and signed a protocol on cooperation between the foreign ministries of the two countries.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES CARSTENS ON ELECTION AS FRG PRESIDENT

LD252312 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 25 May 79 LD

[Text] President of the Republic Gustav Husak has sent a telegram of congratulations to Karl Carstens on his election to the post of president of the FRG. He expressed the conviction that goodneighborly relations, in the interest of the people of both countries, will continue to develop between Czechoslovakia and the FRG.

SLOVAK DAILY NOTES 'CRITICAL STATE' AT NUCLEAR PLANT

AU311302 [Editorial Report AU] Bratislava VECERNIK in Slovak on 22 May on pages 1, 3 and 4 carries a 1,400-word interview given by Eng Bedrich Suter, director of the Hydro Hydrostav Enterprise--with 9,800 employees the largest construction enterprise in the CSSR--to VECERNIK's Ludovit Zarecky. The interview, the date and place of which are not specified, deals with Hydrostav's economic results and its work on the Jaslovske Bohunice nuclear power plant and the transit gas pipeline. Suter makes a brief reference to 27 November 1978, 1530 hours, when "a critical state was achieved during the fission in the reactor of the first block." After this out-of-context reference Suter goes on to discuss other, unrelated topics.

CPCZ DAILY REVIEWS LEGACY OF NINTH CPCZ CONGRESS

AU311840 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 May 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "Line Leading to Victory"]

[Text] The 30 years separating us from the memorable Ninth CPCZ Congress, which adopted the general line of building socialism, is such a striking period in the life of our party and society, that it is impossible not to repeatedly recall them. We evaluate them comprehensively, we learn from them, and at the same time we celebrate the devoted work of millions of people on a feat that is unprecedented in the history of our country.

The path we are looking back on was victorious and full of glory, but it was no way easy and it was not without obstacles and difficulties. Soon after February 1948 Klement Gottwald pointed out that if February was an "apprenticeship test," then the building of socialism would be a "foreman's test." The communist party was aware that a historical, tremendously difficult and stubborn struggle for the country's revolutionary transformation was awaiting it, a transformation that would affect all spheres of man's activities, the entire society, all classes and social groups. At the same time the CPCZ knew that the vast majority of the people in our country longed for--as was also proved in February 1948--a new socioeconomic system and wanted to take the path of building socialism, a path to which February had opened the gate.

Our party very carefully prepared the general line of building socialism and at that time it also proved its ideopolitical maturity, expressed in the creative application of Marxism-Leninism and of the general laws governing the socialist revolution to the conditions following from the historical peculiarities of our country. Of enormous significance was also the fact that the CPCZ was able to study Soviet experience and also to apply it in working out the general line of building socialism. The entire following development--regardless of the obstacles, mistakes and errors perpetrated by us in view of the greatness, difficulty and newness of the task--was proved that the general line was absolutely correct and that it led to a convincing victory.

Our party, our society, our working people have successfully passed the "foreman's test" cited by Comrade Klement Gottwald. They have passed it because the revolutionary changes were headed by a party devoted to Marxism-Leninism and loyal to the principles of proletarian internationalism, a party capable of creative deeds and sacrifices. They have passed it because the program of building socialism has become the cause of the overwhelming majority of our working people, because they saw in it the materialization of their dreams and longings, because it corresponded to their interests and needs.

The building of socialism demanded--and the general line fully corresponded to this--the consolidation and development of the power of the workers class, namely the dictatorship of the proletariat; it demanded the building of a material-technical base of socialism, the consolidation of socialist production relations and the achievement of their victory in all national economy branches. It was necessary to carry out a cultural revolution and to achieve a change in the social consciousness in the spirit of the Marxist-Leninist world outlook.

In recalling the ninth congress it is again appropriate to express our thanks to hundreds of thousands of devoted party functionaries and members, to all components of the National Front, to millions of working people who had undertaken, with enthusiasm, energy and devotion, the task of implementing the general line and who had spared no effort in building socialism. One should recall the builders of the first construction projects of socialism, all those who carried out Slovakia's socialist industrialization, all those who worked, in a sharp class struggle, on the cooperativization of rural areas, who were making culture and education accessible to the broad people's masses, and all those who enthused by their convictions and captivated by their examples. There were millions of them. Not all pioneers of socialism have lived to see the results of their work; but they have the gratitude of the generations which today can enjoy the fruit of this work and carry out, on the firm foundations of the pioneers' feat, the building of an advanced socialist society.

The ninth congress of our party has confirmed the foreign-political concept, oriented toward friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, that was being formed at that time. That this foreign policy of the CPCZ is correct and viable was verified by the people in the difficult fateful moments of their country's life at the time of the Nazi occupation and in the national liberation struggle; and they are verifying this constantly. The alliance, cooperation and friendship with the first country of socialism--the Soviet Union--and the other countries of the socialist community are the most significant external condition of successfully building socialism; they are the external guarantee of the security and all-round advance of our fatherland. Here, too, our people have acquired historical experience during the years when socialism was threatened in our country, as well as in the following years, when we were able to overcome the consequences of the crisis and also prepare--and now also implement--the program of building the advanced socialist society.

The peace-creating policy of the Soviet Union and its enterprising struggle, frequently full of sacrifices, for maintaining peace and developing cooperation in all parts of the world is of an immense significance for the present and future generations, for mankind's very existence. We are proud that in this vitally important, truly historic struggle we are standing at the Soviet Union's side and supporting this battle by our own initiative and activity. We are successfully fulfilling the general line of our ninth congress also in this respect.

Part and parcel of the general line was the building of a strong, ideologically united, firmly organized CPCZ, capable of action. The congress demanded that the Leninist principles of building up the party, of democratic centralism and intra-party democracy, of criticism and self-criticism, of Marxist-Leninist party-mindedness and principle-mindedness be consistently pushed through in party life and that the ideological standards of all party members be improved.

The congress delegates who were adopting the general line were aware that the revolutionary changes must be headed by a well-proven fighter party and that the society would be as good as the party was. This demand is still valid. It is the basic condition of building socialism and communism. At the same time it is clear that under the new conditions, which are more complicated and more difficult, the requirements placed on the party and its every member are enhanced. The purposeful care and efforts devoted by our party's leadership since April 1969 to the improvement of the quality of party work, to the deepening of the party's leading role, to the consolidation of its political, ideological and action unity, to the enhancement of its implementation ability and skill to creatively develop Marxism-Leninism, and to the consistent implementation of the Leninist principles fully correspond to the aims and tasks set by the 14th and 15th congresses and are an objective necessity. This is also one of the fundamental lessons learned by the party leadership with Comrade G. Husak at its head from the period when party work was neglected, as was the political and ideological level of this work and when this work was itemized by uniform "fellow-travellers," until in the crisis-ridden years of 1968-69--the rightwing opportunists, the traitors to Marxism-Leninism and outspoken anticommunists and counter-revolutionaries were formed also from the party's own ranks.

Thirty years ago Comrade Klement Gottwald spoke about a "foreman's test." Today this test is yet more difficult. There is nothing illogical or unnatural in this. The more mature the society is, the more complicated tasks it solves. The people's demands on their way of life, on their working and living conditions are growing, and the overall needs of man are also growing; and the socialist society wants to, and must, satisfy them. It has all the prerequisites for this. It is only necessary for everybody, but really everybody, to be aware of the great, complicated and exacting nature of the tasks we are solving, and to act accordingly. The demands of high social responsibility, profound knowledge and cognizance, of creative thinking of enterprising and creative acts are inevitably necessary in order that we master all the tasks, overcome the difficulties and problems, and achieve our aims. We must respect the character of the phase we are living in. The 15th congress of our party emphatically pointed this out when it stressed that the advanced socialist society, the building of which is the contents of this phase, is particularly characterized by the combining of results of the scientific-technical revolution and of the new social relations with the comprehensive solution of political, socioeconomic, cultural and ideoeducational questions, a combination which enables us to satisfy the people's increasingly growing needs. It is therefore logical that in this phase the role of the Marxist-Leninist party continues to grow and the demands on the work of all communists, on their maturity, on the ability of party bodies and organizations to implement the party's leading role increase. The significance of the subjective factor, of the people's activity and conscious-mindedness, is growing.

Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, under whose leadership our communist party is successfully following up the revolutionary legacy of February [1948] and of the 11th CPCZ Congress and developing it even further, has time and again voiced thoughts on the revolutionary and exacting nature of our times, which demand people who are comprehensively prepared in the ideological, political, professionaly and moral aspect, people capable of a creative and progressive way of thinking and resolved to wage a struggle for the materialization of our aims. One of the fundamental conditions of our future victories is--as G. Husak also stresses on every occasion--a strong, mature and united party capable of action, and its unconditional, daily, living ties with the working people. This also permeates the CPCZ's entire policy since April 1969 a policy bearing testimony to the creative development of Marxism-Leninism and to the party's inspiring and organizational force.

Let us hold our party's glorious past in esteem, let us respect the successes we have achieved in the last 30 years; let us live with the present, which needs all our abilities, and all our strength, and simultaneously let us think of the future; after all, this cannot be otherwise, so that all the generations following us could appreciate, as we ourselves are appreciating today on recalling the ninth congress, that they will be reaping the good fruit from our tree and that we have prepared for them firm foundations for building communism.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY FIGURE ON IMPORT, EXPORT PROBLEMS

AU301611 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 May 79 p 5 AU

[Interview given by Dr Zdenek Mojzisek, director general of the Chemapol Prague Foreign Trade Organization, to Svatopluk Smutny for the column "Economic Policy": "Export Demands New Products: On the Problems of the Czechoslovak Chemical Industry in relation to Foreign Trade." date and place of interview not given]

[Excerpts] Question: What is the situation in the chemical industry with the view to foreign trade and the developments on the world market?

Answer: The Chemapol Prague covers by its imports and exports about three-quarters of our foreign trade turnover in the sector of chemistry and pharmacy (including crude oil) and I can therefore reply only within this scope, and not for the entire sphere of chemistry. The dramatic developments on the world capitalist market since the beginning of this year are nevertheless equally influencing even such significant sectors of chemical production as plastics, industrial fertilizers and synthetic fibers, which are the object of Chemapol Bratislava's trade.

Question: How is our foreign trade affected?

Answer: Rather palpably, since our imports of chemicals from the capitalist states strikingly exceed our export of chemicals to these states. We are striving to minimize the price increases and simultaneously to make use of them by appropriately raising export prices. The policy of firms in relation to large West European concerns, which are both our supplier and consumers, has proved to be an effective instrument. That is why we prefer the insuring of imports for sensible contractual prices to getting high speculative export prices. The long term 5-year treaty arrangements we have concluded with almost 20 West European chemical concerns are a valuable aid. We are also effectively aided by foreign affiliations where we are part owners such as we have in certain European countries.

Question: What about our relations with the CEMA countries?

Answer: Our trade with the CEMA countries, which is the basis of our external economic relations, is spared the sharp fluctuations in the volume of business or in prices. Nevertheless, from a long-term viewpoint, the pressures that occur cannot remain without influence on the course and conditions of this trade. In fact, otherwise an economically unhealthy break would necessarily have to occur between the price level and the valid world prices, and also a gradual deformation of mutual trade relations. That is also why we chose the possibility of cutting down the validity of contractual prices to 1 year. However, we have increasing difficulties in fulfilling the export tasks for socialist countries, and the shortage of suitable export funds is becoming a problem.

Question: What paths should one take to achieve a more favorable correlation between imports and exports, and what measures would contribute toward a better assertion of our chemical products on the foreign market?

Answer: It would be unrealistic to believe that the trade balance could be changed into a strikingly positive one in the foreseeable future. Our chemistry imports are roughly three times the amount of our exports. If we include raw crude oil, the same picture is presented by the ratio between imports and exports in our enterprise. Moreover, the price movements I have mentioned are unfavorable for us.

In imports from the capitalist states the goods in which the prices increase are predominant; on the other hand, our exports mostly contain semifinished products which are, to an considerable extent, technologically less demanding. Even in trade with the socialist countries the price developments do not act in our favor, although we continue importing Soviet crude oil under more favorable conditions than the ones achieved in sales from other world resources. Obviously we can cover the rapidly growing value of the import volume from CEMA countries in its present structure only by more and more emphatically raising the volume of exports which also has its limits.

If the balance of our chemical trade is not to continue to worsen, it is inevitable to expand the export range by new and particularly sought products in the sphere of pharmacy, organic dyes, pure chemicals and organic semifinished products, while simultaneously making use of the momentary influences in mass substrates. Another prerequisite is to improve the standards of technical servicing prior to, and also after, the sales.

POLEDNIK, INDRA RECEIVE CZECH NATIONAL COUNCIL OFFICIAL

LD301552 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 30 May 79 LD

[Text] In Prague today Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, presented Oldrich Volenik, deputy chairman of the Czech National Council, with the Victorious February Order. It had been awarded to him on his 60th birthday on a proposal of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee by the president of the republic in recognition of many years of political and public activity.

Comrade Oldrich Volenik was also received by Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly, together with other leading officials of the Federal Assembly. They congratulated him on the award of the high state distinction and presented him with a letter of greetings of the Federal Assembly.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON HOFFMANN'S AFRICA TOUR

Reception in Mozambique

AU301216 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 May 79 p 2 AU

[ADN dispatch from Maputo: "Increasingly Closer Relations Between Our Armies: Army General Hoffman Gave Reception in Mozambique's Capital"]

[Text] On Saturday [26 May] Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann gave a reception in Maputo.

His invitation was accepted by the members of the Standing Political Committee of the Central Committee of the FRELIMO Party: Armando Emilio Guebuza, acting defense minister; Sebastiao Marcos Mabote, deputy defense minister and chief of the General Staff of the People's Liberation Forces (FPLM), Mariano Araujo Matsinha, director of the National People's Security Service; as well as by commanders of the FPLM and representatives of the public.

In a toast Army General Hoffmann stated: "At our visits to enterprises, troop units and training facilities we were particularly impressed by the revolutionary spirit of the working people and soldiers of Mozambique." He underscored the concurrence of both sides in the evaluation of the dangerous development in the south of Africa which has been initiated by the attempts at imposing neocolonialist solutions and by the installation of black puppets. "We fully stand at the side of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa struggling for their freedom."

In his reply Armando Guebuza expressed his satisfaction that it was decided during the talks to implement the task that has been mapped out. "It was important for us to implement what was stipulated in the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed by Erich Honecker and Samora Machel in February. We did this in a creative manner and were able to note that the relations between our armies are becoming increasingly close."

End of Ethiopian Talks

LD311134 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1040 GMT 31 May 79 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa-- the talks between the GDR and Ethiopian military delegations ended on Thursday [31 May] in Addis Ababa with the signing of a protocol. The GDR military delegation, led by Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, SED Politburo member and defense minister, has during the past few days held numerous talks with leading Ethiopian military officials and visited several training bases of the ground and air forces.

The GDR military delegation's visit will give new impetus to his country's revolutionary struggle, stated the Ethiopean defense minister, Brig Gen Taye Tilahun, when the protocol was being signed. Minister Hoffmann stressed that the talks were characterized by joint standpoints on all principle issues.

End of Tour

LD311852 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1825 GMT 31 May 79 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, (ADN correspondent) The GDR military delegation led by Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Politburo and minister for national defense, ended its trip around the African states of Zambia, Mozambique and Ethiopia on Thursday evening and left Addis Ababa for home.

Army General Hoffmann told an ADN correspondent that he regarded the trip as highly successful. It has contributed to a further deepening of relations with the GDR on the basis of the agreements and declarations signed by general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council Erich Honecker and the heads of state of the countries visited.

"During its 12 day visit the GDR military delegation was able to see for itself that the African states which it visited are determined to continue along the path of creating a new progressive social order, which also guarantees achievements in the social sphere," Minister Hoffmann said. "In this they feel themselves firmly linked with the socialist community of states, the international working class and all progressive forces of the world. It has been shown once again that the GDR, as the first socialist state on German soil, enjoys high regard and great authority thanks to its consistent solidarity with the peoples fighting for freedom, economic independence and social justice.

Addis Ababa Radio Reportage

For Addis Ababa Radio reportage on the 29-31 May visit to Ethiopia by GDR Defense Minister Heinz Hoffmann, see the 30 May- 1 June East Africa section of the Sub-Saharan Africa DAILY REPORT.

JOINT ECONOMIC MEETING WITH MOZAMBIQUE ENDS IN MAPUTO

LD010650 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1444 GMT 31 May 79 LD

[Text] Maputo--A meeting of the agricultural subcommission of the GDR Mozambique Joint Economic Committee ended on Wednesday in Maputo with the signing of a final protocol. It agreed on a planned intensification of cooperation in this field, which is important to both sides.

The GDR will provide scientific technological support and supply agricultural machines and equipment and in return will import from Mozambique citrus fruits, cashew nuts and other agricultural products.

COOPERATION TALKS WITH IRAQ CONDUCTED IN BERLIN

LD311054 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1004 GMT 31 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The fourth meeting of the Permanent Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation between the GDR and Iraq began in Berlin today. The Iraqi Government delegation is headed by Trade Minister Hasan 'Ali al Amari, and that of the GDR by Guehther Kleiber, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

USSR KOMSOMOL SECRETARY PASTUKHOV ARRIVES FOR FDJ MEETING

LD010234 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1715 GMT 31 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Boris Pastukhov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, was cordially welcomed in the GDR capital on Thursday. He heads a Komsomol delegation which is attending the FDJ gathering. The Soviet guests were welcomed at Berlin Schoenefeld Airport by Egon Krenz, candidate member of the SED Central Committee and first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, and other dignitaries.

Delegations from eleven other fraternal socialist countries, from international youth organizations and representatives from fraternal organizations in the FRG and West Berlin have also arrived in Berlin.

SED'S VERNER OPENS SCHWEDT YOUTH-SPORTS WEEK

LD261840 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1411 GMT 26 May 79 LD

[Text] Frankfurt--The 1979 youth and sports week was opened on Saturday [26 May] at the Schwedt House of Culture by Paul Verner, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary. Amid the applause of 800 young people from Schwedt, Paul Verner conveyed the greetings of Erich Honecker, secretary general of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. He stressed that this year's youth and sports week culminated in the national youth festival and was part of the many activities in preparation for the GDR's 30th anniversary in all parts of the republic. Paul Verner paid tribute to the many good deeds by which the youth organization actively contributed in the "FDJ drive GDR-30" to strengthening and protecting the state.

SED'S AXEN ADDRESSES HUMBOLDT UNIVERSITY STAFF, STUDENTS

AU291212 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26-27 May 79 p 2 AU

[ADN Berlin dispatch: "Forum With Scientists and Students in Berlin: Hermann Axen Spoke at Humboldt University on 10th Central Committee session"]

[Text] On Friday [25 May] Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, spoke about problems of the 10th Central Committee session at a forum before 750 scientists and students of the party branch of Humboldt University.

Proceeding from Erich Honecker's speech, he requested all members of the Humboldt University to make an active and specific contribution to the comprehensive strengthening of the GDR with a view to the preparations for its 30th anniversary.

Hermann Axen underscored the great political significance of the outcome of the local elections of 20 May 1979. In his further statements he dealt with some problems of the present international class struggle. He analysed the main trends of development in the international balance of power and explained the forthcoming tasks of the socialist countries in the struggle for arms limitation and disarmament.

Hermann Axen proved that the disarmament proposals of the socialist countries as they were developed in the Moscow declaration of the session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states, and at the most recent session of the foreign ministers of the socialist fraternal countries in Budapest, are realistic and that they inspire the peoples in the struggle against NATO's long-term program. Referring to the concrete development in Southeast Asia, the Middle East and in Africa, as well as to the example of the ideological struggle between the two world systems, Hermann Axen visualized that the three revolutionary mainstreams are continuing their offensive against imperialism. The struggle of the peoples for peace, international security and social progress is yielding more and more new successes. It can be seen that despite the complication and variety of this struggle, the fundamental contradiction of our epoch is being solved step by step in favor of socialism.

Imperialism, which will not accept its defeats and fears the advance of the forces of national and social liberation, is organizing more and more new counterattacks and plots against the detente process. This is making the international situation changeable and does not exclude the possibility of abrupt turns in the future either.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND REPORTS GDR CIVIL DEFENSE EXERCISES

AU311336 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 May 79 p 2 AU

[ADN Berlin dispatch: "Sound State of Training in Civil Defense"]

[Text] On the weekend groups of GDR civil defense forces in several bezirke verified their capabilities and skills for the protection of the population, production and of vital institutions and cultural assets in the "Civil Service Initiative GDR 30" competition. The honorary staff workers demonstrated the sound state of their training in the cooperation between rescue, maintenance, recovery and medical forces. Reconnaissance groups and troops gave proof of their knowledge and skill acquired in regular training. Communications platoons demonstrated under difficult conditions their ability to establish stable communications and of maintaining them over prolonged periods of time.

STATE COUNCIL EXAMINES REPORT ON LOCAL ELECTIONS

LD291018 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1332 GMT 28 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The GDR Council of State led by its chairman, Erich Honecker, met yesterday for a session to discuss the report of the GDR Electoral Commission on the local elections on 29 May 1979. Friedrich Ebert, chairman of the GDR Electoral Commission, stated that the local elections were prepared and carried out on the basis of the constitution and the electoral law. Friedrich Ebert stated: "The socialist electoral principles of the conduct of the elections by democratically formed electoral commissions, of the popular debate of the basic policy issues and the nomination and examination of candidates by the electors were consistently realized throughout the election process." The presentation of and discussions on the candidates at the public meetings of the committees of the GDR National Front, the deputies' reports and the many meetings between the candidates and their electors contributed toward the further deepening of socialist democracy and the citizens' relationship of trust with their state.

Erich Honecker described the elections as a notable high spot in the comprehensive popular movement in preparation for the 30th anniversary of the GDR. "The citizens' convincing election decision in favor of the proven policy of the ninth Party Congress again created all the conditions for linking local initiatives and the work of the citizens with overall social tasks, and guiding toward the consistent fulfillment of the objectives set in the national plans. The local people's representations, as organs of the unified socialist state power, therefore fulfill the tasks entrusted to them for the good of the citizens and deepening socialist democracy." Erich Honecker pointed out that the need was for further stimuli for the preparation of the GDR's 30th anniversary coming from the newly elected people's representations and workers' initiatives for the fulfillment of the national economic tasks to be supported. Almost half of the newly elected deputies and successor candidates were carrying out this responsible job for the first time. Therefore, it was an urgent task of the local councils, the committees of the National Front and all parties and mass organizations to give them effective support in their work from the start.

[East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German at 1400 GMT on 28 May in a report on the GDR State Council discussion of the report of the Electoral Commission adds: "The State Council confirmed the report of the commission and decided on the recommendations for the first meetings of the newly elected people's representations."]

BERLIN MUSICIANS PLEDGE SUPPORT FOR SED POLICY

AU301059 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26-27 May 79 p 8 AU

[Unattributed Report: "Composers' and Musical Scientists' Deliberation: Federation Members Elected New Bezirk Leadership"]

[Summary] "The Berlin composers and musical scientists accountability-election meeting on Friday [25 May] was marked by the spirit of their growing coresponsibility for the fashioning of the spiritual-cultural life in our socialist society and the development of a high musical culture." Guests at the meeting were members of the SED Central Committee Prof Dr Ernst Hermann Meyer, president of the GDR Composers and Musical Scientists Federation, and Helmut Mueller, second secretary of the Berlin SED Bezirk leadership; as well as Dr Werner Ruckwitz, deputy minister of culture, and Dr Juergen Schuchardt, city councillor for culture.

"It was underscored in the accountability report delivered by Prof Dr Wolfram Heicking, chairman of the bezirk leadership, that the arts and culture are acquiring greater and greater significance in the present worldwide class struggle and that the contribution and the effect of our musical creation are becoming increasingly important for the development of a socialist feeling of life.

"Helmut Mueller conveyed the greetings of the SED Bezirk leadership and praised the fine results achieved by the creative work of the federation members as an expression of the positive effect of and the favorable climate for artistic creation in our socialist society. They show that our party's cultural policy is correct, that it is proving its worth in life and is worthwhile in terms of fine artistic achievements.

"The capital's musical workers thanked the SED Central Committee and General Secretary Honecker in a letter for the consistent implementation of the domestic and foreign policy of the Ninth Party Congress. They confirmed that with their artistic and political contribution they will continue to show their support for the aims of the workers class, for the struggle for peace and the well-being of men and that they are aware of their high responsibility as artists in the class struggles of our times."

Members of the new bezirk leadership are: Prof Andre Asriel, Guenter Altmann, Dr Werner Beyer, Reiner Bredemeyer, Dr Traude Ebert, Prof Dr Wolfram Heicking, George Katzer, Sonja Kehler, Hermann Keller, Klaus Klingbeil, Henry Krtschil, Werner Krumbein, Dr Rudolf Lukowsky, Wilhelm Neef, Horst Richter, Dr Gerd Rienaecker, Dr Frank Schneider, Dr Wolfgang Thiel, Heinz Weitzendorf, Joachim Werzlau and Rolf Zimmermann. Prof Dr Wolfram Heicking was reelected chairman of the bezirk leadership.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH ROMANIA--The GDR and Romania have prepared a program of scientific-technical cooperation on selected key points for the 1981-85 period. For this purpose the president of the National Council for Science and Technology of Romania, Prof Ioan Ursu, was in the GDR for 4 days of discussions. The aim of the program is to solve tasks for the rational use of energy, raw and other materials, and to develop modern products and technologies. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 25 May 79 LD]

REPORTAGE, COMMENT CONTINUES ON BREZHNEV VISIT

Further on Csepel Award Ceremony

LD311238 Budapest MTI in English 1050 GMT 31 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 31 (MTI)--The Thursday [31 May] morning program of the Soviet party and government delegation currently on an official, friendly visit in Hungary under the leadership of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the communist party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, began with a cordial function.

The high-ranking visitors met at the parliament building with the workers of the Csepel factory who had initiated a work emulation drive in honor of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, with representatives of collectives, socialist brigades, industrial and enterprise workers, and holders of state awards, heroes of socialist work, who were in the forefront of the drive in the country.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev entered the function hall together with Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee. The members of the Soviet party and government delegation were already present there: Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Committee of the CPSU CC and Soviet foreign minister, Konstantin Chernenko, member of the Political Committee of the CPSU CC and secretary of the CC, Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU CC, Ivan Arkhipov, member of the CPSU CC and deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, Victor Dobrik, alternate member of the Political Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party CC and first secretary of the Lvov Regional Party Committee, and Vladimir Pavlov, member of the CPSU CC and Soviet ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Hungary.

Several leading personalities of Hungary's political, social life were also present at the friendly meeting marked by an extremely cordial atmosphere. Those present included Sandor Gaspar, general secretary of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, Laszlo Marothy, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Communist Youth Union, both members of the HSWP Political Committee, Andras Gyenes, secretary of the HSWP CC, Lajos Mehes, first secretary of the Budapest Party Committee, Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, Matyas Szuros, Hungarian ambassador to Moscow, Zoltan Szepvolgyi, chairman of the Budapest Municipal Council, Karoly Herczeg, general secretary of the Hungarian Iron, Metal and Electricity Workers' Trade Union, Hungarian Metallurgy and Machine Engineering Minister Istvan Soltesz, Istvan Varga, deputy department-head of the HSWP CC, Mrs. Gyorgy Biro, general secretary of the Hungarian Textile Workers' Trade Union.

At the meeting between the Soviet party and government delegation and representatives of Hungarian workers, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev delivered a speech.

Gaspar Award Ceremony Address

LD311410 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 31 May 79 LD

[Speech by Sandor Gaspar, MSZMP Central Committee Politburo member, secretary of the National Trade Union Council, at a meeting on 31 May in the national assembly building in Budapest with representatives of the Csepel plant collective, following the presentation of the Order of the October Revolution award to the Csepel collective by CPSU General Secretary Brezhnev--recorded]

On behalf of the National Trade Union Council [SZOT], the 4.5 million organized Hungarian workers, party members and those outside the party, our working people building a developed socialist society, I greet Comrade Brezhnev with respect and love, and our dear Soviet guests.

In the more than 3 decades of history of socialist Hungary, today's festive event is the first time that a large Hungarian enterprise, its workers and their work have received such a high foreign acknowledgement and award. It is a special joy and honor to receive this award--the Order of Merit of the October Revolution, the highly esteemed symbol of the event of world historical significance 62 years ago which signified the beginning of a new era in the history of mankind.

The October Revolution in 1917 was always much more for the Hungarian working class than an outstanding historical event. The glorious, revolutionary act of the Bolshevik Party led by Russian workers and peasants very quickly found fertile soil in Hungary and was the first in its brilliant example to find enthusiastic following; 60 years ago the fire of victorious October animated the revolutionaries, patriots, Hungarian workers--including those at Csepel--who created the Hungarian Republic of Councils.

In 1919 the imperialist states bloodily strangled the first Hungarian workers' power. In 1945, after the glorious Red Army liberated our homeland Lenin's historic prediction was fulfilled: the victorious Second Republic, after the first Hungarian Republic of Councils had been (?lost). The internationalist solidarity and fraternal friendship began in 1917 and was molded into unity during struggles which changed an era. We look on this as a common treasure, anxiously defended, and we continuously endeavor to further strengthen, develop and enrich it.

For all of us it is a great joy and honor that Comrade Brezhnev, leader of fraternal Soviet Union, should present the Order of Merit of the October Revolution in person here in Budapest. We congratulate the Csepel workers on the high award. Today's festive event fills us with pride. We see in this high award the acknowledgement of the country-building work of the Hungarian working class, our working people. We are convinced that this award will lend further enthusiasm to the Hungarian working class, our working people, and will result in renewed successes in its creative activity, in making the Hungarian People's Republic, our socialist homeland, and the Hungarian nation--building a developed socialist society--flourish, and will further strengthen the indissoluble friendship of our peoples for the benefit of our fraternal cooperation, our countries and the socialist community. Once again we express our gratitude with esteem for the high award. [applause]

Dinner for Brezhnev

LD311906 Budapest MTI in English 1806 GMT 31 May 79 LD

[Excerpts] Budapest, May 31 (MTI)--The Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, the Presidential Council and the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic gave a gala dinner in the Hunting Hall of parliament in honour of the Soviet party and governmental delegation: Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, Andrey Gromyko, Konstantin Chernenko, Konstantin Rusakov, Ivan Arkhipov, Viktor Dobrik and Vladimir Pavlov.

Present at the dinner were the diplomats of the Soviet Embassy and representatives of the headquarters of commanders of the Soviet Southern Army Group stationed temporarily in Hungary.

The hosts were represented at the dinner by Janos Kadar, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic, by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Gyorgy Aczel, Valeria Benke, Bela Biszku, Sandor Gaspar, Istvan Huszar, Laszlo Marothy, Dezso Nemes, Karoly Nemoh, Miklos Ovari, Istvan Sarlos, members of the HSWP Political Committee, by Janos Brutyo, president of the HSWP Central Control Committee, by Sandor Borbely, Andras Gyenes, Imre Gyori, Ferenc Havasi, Mihaly Korom, secretaries of the Central Committee, Lajos Mehes, Frigyes Puja, Matyas Szuros, and by Zoltan Szepvolgyi. Present at the dinner were a number of members of the HSWP Central Committee, of the Presidential Council and government of the people's republic as well as many other leading personalities of the Hungarian political, economic and cultural life.

Janos Kadar and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev gave toasts at the dinner marked by a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Arkhipov at International Fair

LD010026 Budapest MTI in English 1713 GMT 31 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 31, (MTI)--Ivan Arkhipov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Soviet Union's Council of Ministers, member of the visiting Soviet party and government delegation, accompanied by Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai today visited the Budapest International Fair. The guests were guided through the fair by Hungexpo General Manager Laszlo Foldes. Ivan Arkhipov showed great interest in the exhibitions of Hungarian machine industrial enterprises, including the displays of the vehicle, machine tool, telecommunications and computer engineering industries.

Talks End, Communique Issued

LD011146 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 1 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] The discussions of the Hungarian-Soviet party and government delegations have ended. We go over to the national assembly, where Gyula Berecki is at the microphone:

In the council chamber of the Council of Ministers the politicians taking part in the Hungarian-Soviet interparty and intergovernmental discussions sat down at the discussion table once more this morning, a few minutes after 1030. Taking their seats at the discussion table alongside Leonid Brezhnev were Andrey Gromyko, Konstantin Chernenko, Konstantin Chernenko, Konstantin Rusakov, Ivan Arkhipov, Viktor Dobrik and Vladimir Pahlov, as well as the experts from the Soviet delegation. The composition of the Hungarian delegation at the talks is also unchanged: beside Janos Kadar, there were Pal Losonczi, Gyorgy Lazar, Karoly Nemeth, Andras Gyenes, Lajos Mehes, Frigyes Puja and Matyas Szueroes. The Hungarian experts were also present at the closing discussion. The official Hungarian-Soviet interparty and intergovernmental discussions ended a few minutes after 1100.

After the end of the discussions, a little while ago, Janos Kadar and Leonid Brezhnev signed a joint communique, of which in his toast last night the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee said: This document unequivocally illustrates how the Soviet and Hungarian communists, the peoples of our countries, will behave in the future, both in our bilateral relations and in international issues.

The joint communique signed by Janos Kadar and Leonid Brezhnev will be published at a later time both in Budapest and Moscow.

Also a little while ago Frigyes Puja and Andrey Gromyko signed a new agreement on scientific and cultural cooperation. Participating in the festive moment of the signing were many known personalities of Hungarian political, scientific and cultural life.

A few minutes ago our welcome Soviet guests set off on a sightseeing tour. They will inspect one of Budapest's most beautiful residential quarters, the Kelenfosld.

Press Comment

LD311214 Budapest in English to the Far East, Australia New Zealand 1030 GMT 31 May 79 LD

[From the press review on Brezhnev's visit to Hungary]

[Text] The visit to Hungary by the Soviet party and government delegation led by President Leonid Brezhnev has received considerable coverage in the Hungarian press. Newsroom review of the press: NEPSZABADSAG, the major party daily, emphasizes that the current discussions of Brezhnev in Budapest also contribute to the further promotion of friendship and cooperation between the two countries which also serves the cause of world peace.

MAGYAR NEMZET, the daily of the Patriotic People's Front, concentrates on the international issues being discussed during Brezhnev's visit, and underlines the fact that Hungary and the Soviet Union--together with the other socialist states--do their utmost to strengthen international detente. MAGYAR NEMZET goes on to point out that in their discussions, Brezhnev and Janos Kadar, the Hungarian party secretary, considered the conclusion of the SALT II agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States as an event of major importance for the world.

REPORTAGE, COMMENT CONTINUES ON LOSONCZI AUSTRIAN VISIT

Losonczi Toast for Kirchschlaeger

AU301318 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 29 May 79 p 2 AU

[Toast by Hungarian Presidential Council Chairman Pal Losonczi at a dinner given in his honor by Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger at the Vienna Hofburg on 28 May]

[Text] Esteemed Mr. President, esteemed Mrs. Kirchschlaeger, ladies and gentlemen: I have listened with pleasure to your words of praise and good wishes, esteemed Mr. President. [paragraph continues]

It will be a pleasure for me to convey your cordial and friendly greetings to Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. I thank you for the invitation and the cordial reception. In this reception, too, we see proof that our manifold joint endeavours for even closer and more fruitful cooperation among our peoples are right. Permit me, Mr. President, to state already now: I am very pleased that you have accepted our invitation to visit Hungary, which was extended on behalf of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic during today's talks. We are looking forward to your visit with joy and anticipation.

I would like to take this opportunity to fulfill my mission and convey the friendly greetings and congratulations of the leading bodies and the people of the Hungarian People's Republic to you, the leaders and the industrious people of Austria.

The Hungarian people unanimously support our efforts to have good relations between Austria and Hungary and to develop an increasingly comprehensive cooperation.

I am convinced that we are fully justified in stating that the relations between our countries have developed dynamically and expanded especially in the past 3 to 4 years in all areas of life. We are able to confirm with pleasure and satisfaction that we have developed numerous mutually advantageous forms of cooperation in the fields of economy, culture, science, education, traffic and tourism, as well as in other spheres of life.

In surveying our relations during today's exchange of views we both pointed out that alongside the results achieved so far there are numerous other possibilities for progress. What I am mainly thinking of in this context is that we should seek to balance and expand our economic cooperation. I believe that with effort and good will, taking mutual interests and possibilities into consideration, we shall be able to overcome the existing obstacles. In this respect, too, we consider the personal meetings of our officials, which have assumed a regular and orientating character, to be very important. We will continue to try to maintain the continuity of these meetings. We have also discussed with satisfaction the forming of direct relations between the ministeries and institutions of our countries. The development of undisturbed relations between our countries is furthered to a high degree by mutual trust. Permit me to take this opportunity to point to the abolition of the obligatory visa system. It was during your visit 2 years ago, Mr. President, that we decided to open expert negotiations. You then underlined that you considered the treaties and agreements to be highly important because they form the stable framework, the pillar of the relations, and you said that once experts were negotiating the fruit would soon be ripe. This turned out to be true. On the basis of the real possibilities and in an atmosphere of trust our experts managed to conclude an agreement in a short period of time, and thus for 5 months now it has been easier for our citizens to visit our neighbor country. This is a very good thing.

Esteemed Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen: The forming of the relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Republic of Austria also proves the feasibility of the recommendations of the CSCE Final Act. The responsible leaders of the countries should take a stand against the factors impeding the strengthening of detente and the implementation of the final act and do everything in their power to let military detente follow political detente. We consider concrete disarmament measures particularly important for the deepening of detente. [paragraph continues]

It is with joy and satisfaction that we welcome the new agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons. We welcome the fact that the signing of this eminently important agreement, the meeting of Presidents Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and James Carter, will take place in the beautiful capital of neighboring Austria. We sincerely hope that progress will also be achieved in the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. All this could markedly contribute to making next year's meeting in Madrid a success so that it may promote the consolidation of security and cooperation in Europe and the complete implementation of the recommendations of the Helsinki Final Act.

Our countries, too, should do all they can to promote the success of the negotiations on the easing of military confrontation. We are well aware that problems of this kind cannot be solved overnight. Our efforts, however, are multiplied by our being conscious of fighting for a noble goal that serves the interests of all of mankind.

Together with the other Warsaw Pact member states, the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic considers it topical to have the earliest possible discussion and joint elaboration of practical measures that are most suitable for furthering military detente in Europe and strengthening confidence among the European states. In our view the most recent proposal of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Pact presented in Budapest is of great importance and promises useful and practical results. To this end, a political conference, with the participation of all European states, the United States and Canada , should be organized in 1979, and talks on the preparation of this conference should begin as soon as possible. We are convinced that progress in the questions contained in the proposals is possible and necessary. The interests of all the peoples require us not to miss this opportunity presenting itself.

The fact that questions concerning our continent are at the center of our international activity shall not lead us to forget that peace in the Middle East and elsewhere is being threatened by old and more recent hotbeds of crisis. We can only approach the solution of these problems by respecting the principles of coexistence of states and by negotiations which include all interested parties.

It is our firm conviction that with our foreign policy we will serve a good cause, the better, happier future of our peoples. We will do everything in our might to actively cooperate in the improvement of the international atmosphere, in the reduction of tension. We observe with pleasure and high esteem the contribution of the leaders of the Republic of Austria, your personal one, Mr. President, as well as that of Federal Chancellor Dr. Bruno Kreisky, to the strengthening of peace and security in Europe, to the promotion of friendship among peoples and the development of the relations between our countries and Austria.

As a token of these thoughts I wish to express anew my gratitude for the friendly reception. I raise my glass to your health, Mr. President, to the health of your dear wife, to your personal happiness, to the health of our Austrian friends present here, to the prosperity of the Republic of Austria, to the further development of the Austro-Hungarian relations and our cooperation, to peace.

Paper on Visit

LD301144 Budapest MTI in English 1107 GMT 30 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 30, (MTI)--"The Austrian visit of the president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic and his talks with Federal President Dr. Rudolf Kirchschlaeger were fruitful, satisfactory and they justified our expectations. We have every reason to suppose that our good neighbourly cooperation with Austria will continue to develop also in the days to come," emphasizes NEPSZABADSAG in a commentary carried Wednesday [30 May] dealing with Hungarian-Austrian relations.

The central organ of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party points out: "The balance sheet of the Austrian trip is unequivocally positive. It demonstrates that political links beteen our countries have been normal and good for years. The development of multifarious cooperation between Hungary and Austria is indicated also by a number of agreements and treaties signed during the foregoing years."

Such progress of the relations has been largely promoted by regular meetings between leaders, establishes the Budapest daily who goes on to add: It is the intention of both sides that the relationship, which forms a good example of peaceful coexistence and constructive cooperation between countries with divergent social systems, should not remain stagnant at the present level, but flourish further.

(?This) is a realistic intention, because it concurs with the spirit of the Helsinki Conference towards whose success a contribution was made by both Hungary and Austria. The intention is well-founded also because it is in harmony with the desire of peace (?cherished by) peoples in the [word indistinct] of Europe who have experienced numerous tempests. Finally, this shared intention is realistic, for our relations are not burdened with outstanding political issues. In addition to these, ample scope exists for the development of our links.

The NEPSZABADSAG goes on to point out the mutual impact of political and economic ties between the two countries and it expounds: It can be stated that in addition to basic reciprocal interests, tradition and geographical proximity too are inspiring the development of economic cooperation. It is noteworthy that the Austrian side expressed that on their part: our partners too are not interested in maintaining the unbalanced trade traffic as at present. If this realization is enforced in practical Austrian measures as well, it would be to the advantage of both countries.

The Hungarian-Austrian deliberations over world political issues mirror that our countries fundamentally concur that new, concrete measures are necessary and possible in international life today which will contribute to the complementing of political detente by a thaw in the military sphere. As far as concrete steps for advancement in Europe are concerned, the Hungarian side outlined the significance of the suggestions mooted by the May 15 meeting of the Warsaw Treaty's Foreign Ministerial (?Committee), writes NEPSZABADSAG.

FURTHER REPORTS ON SYRIAN PEOPLE'S COUNCIL DELEGATION VISIT

Talks Held

LD252124 Budapest MTI in English 1708 GMT 25 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 25 (MTI)--Official Hungarian-Syrian talks began Friday [25 May] between a delegation of the Hungarian National Assembly headed by Vice-President Janos Peter, and a delegation of the People's Council of the Syrian Arab Republic headed by Council President Mahmud Hadid currently on an official visit to Hungary.

During the negotiations the sides briefed each other about the political situation of their countries, about timely tasks related to their economic construction work and about the activity of their legislatures. They established with satisfaction that relations between Hungary and Syria were developing favourably and further scope existed for the expansion of their cooperation.

The Syrian delegation briefed the hosts about the extraordinary session of the People's Council of the Syrian Arab Republic which reviewed the latest developments in the Middle East and appealed to the legislatures of Arab and friendly countries to frustrate the Egyptian-Israel separate peace deal which contravened the interests of the Arab people and international security. The Syrian legislative body also called on them to make efforts for a just and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East crisis, and for the rehabilitation of the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate national rights.

The Hungarian side assured its support to the appeal of the People's Council of the Syrian Arab Republic. It noted with concern that as a result of the separate negotiations and the Egyptian-Israeli deal, tension was rising in the Middle East. The Israeli government is continuing its aggressive policies of annexing the occupied Arab territories and liquidating the Palestine liberation movement. The Hungarian delegation voiced the conviction that a just and durable peace in the Middle East could be achieved only through a comprehensive settlement ensuring the Palestinian people's national rights, including the enforcement of its right to form a national state, and ensuring the liberation of all Arab territories held by Israel since 1967.

After the talks, Janos Peter hosted a luncheon in honour of the Syrian delegation. The luncheon was addressed by the vice-president of the Hungarian National Assembly and Mahmud Hadid. Also present at the event was Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Robert Garai.

Sadiq Sadiqni, Syrian ambassador to Hungary, took part in the programmes of the visiting delegation.

Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, received the Syrian parliamentary delegation on Friday afternoon at the parliament building.

Also present at the meeting marked by a cordial atmosphere were Janos Peter and Sadiq Sadiqni.

Meeting With Foldvari

LD311844 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 31 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 31 (MTI)--The delegation of the People's Council of the Syrian Arab Republic, which is headed by the chairman of the council Mahmud Hadid, was received today by Aladar Foldvari, president of the CCTU.

The guests, accompanied by Laszlo Pesta, recording secretary of the Hungarian Parliament, heard a briefing on the Hungarian trade unions' activity, on the CCTU's international contacts with special regard to relations of the Hungarian and the Syrian trade unions. The cooperation of the two countries' trade union movements has been unbroken and dynamically developing since 1968, Hungarian and Syrian trade union officials regularly attend each other's congresses. Last November a Hungarian trade union delegation visited Damascus, and in July of last year a high-ranking Syrian delegation, headed by the president of the General Workers' Union paid a call to Budapest. The parties concluded a two-year agreement covering the years 1979 and 1980 to exchange delegations, receive scholarship-holders and trade union members for recreation.

MTI REPORTS VISITS BY FOREIGN OFFICIALS, GASPAR DELEGATION RETURN

LD251516 Budapest MTI in English 1112 GMT 25 May 79 LD

["News in Brief"--MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, May 24 (MTI)--At the invitation of the Hungarian Association of Journalists, Tanzanian Information Minister Isaac Abraham Sepetu visited Budapest from May 20 to 24 to study the situation of press in the country. The Tanzanian minister was received by Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja and Under Secretary Peter Varkonyi, chairman of the information office of the Hungarian Council of Ministers.

Gerhard Nitzschke, foreign trade minister of the German Democratic Republic, visited the Hungarian capital on the occasion of the Budapest International Fair. He was received by Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress.

Heinz Fischer, chairman of the Parliamentary Party Committee of the Austrian Socialist Party, arrived Thursday in Budapest at the invitation of the head of the Hungarian Parliamentary Foreign Committee.

A Hungarian trade union delegation, which visited Austria from May 20 to 24 at the invitation of the Austrian Trade Union Federation (OGB), returned to Budapest on Thursday. The delegation was headed by Sandor Gaspar, general secretary of the Central Council of Hungarian trade unions.

HUNGARIAN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HOLDS MEETING

LD311854 Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 31 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 31 (MTI)--The Hungarian government held a session on Thursday [31 May].

Jozsef Marjai, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, reported to the government about the 90th session of the CMEA Executive Committee. The government passed the report in approval. It called on the Committee of International Economic Relations to take the necessary steps for execution of the tasks emerging from the recommendations adopted at the session.

The home trade minister submitted a report on the situation of labour and business organization in home trade. The government passed the report and the planned moved in approval.

Then the Council of Ministers discussed other matters.

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON FORTHCOMING PAPAL VISIT

Arrangements for Visit

AU301555 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 May 79 p 1 AU

[PAP report: "Interest in the Papal Visit to Poland"]

[Text] The coming visit to Poland by Pope John Paul II is eliciting universal interest throughout the world. As is known, the visit will take place from 2 to 10 June. The number of applications for journalistic credentials is an expression of that interest. So far over 900 journalists from various countries and continents have applied for credentials in Warsaw.

Polish and foreign journalists, who will work for their agencies, dailies, periodicals, and TV and radio stations during the papal visit to Poland, will be able to use a press center run by the Polish press agency INTERPRESS. The center, which has been organized on instructions from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in cooperation with the Vatican Press Service and the Polish Episcopate, has been supplied with various materials on Poland, including those on the places to be visited by John Paul II.

As PAP has been informed, on Saturday 2 June, which is the first day of the Papal visit, the Polish TV and radio will beam the following live transmissions:

10 AM [0800 GMT]--The meeting in the Belweder residence with representatives of the supreme authorities of the Polish People's Republic; and 4 PM [1600 GMT]--Ceremonies at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and at Victory Square in Warsaw.

Final Preparations

LD011044 Warsaw PAP in English 0946 GMT 1 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 1 June, PAP--Last preparations are under way in cooperation between the state and the church authorities to a dignified reception of Pope John Paul II, writes the Catholic daily SLOWO POWSZECHNE. Last week, the believers, encouraged by the priests to prepare spiritually for the important meeting, assembled in the churches at special masses in the intension to prepare themselves for the pope's visit. All Warsaw churches have been dressed with papal flags and special posters.

Lively activity is going on in the press centre organized by the Polish INTERPRESS agency at the Plac Zwycięstwa Square, where Polish and foreign journalists accredited for the pope's visit are flowing in.

In connection with the pope's visit in Warsaw the municipal traffic police has made special traffic arrangements.

Minister on Church-State Relations

LD010721 Milan CORRIERE DELLA SERA in Italian 29 May 79 p 5 LD

[Sandro Scabello undated interview in Warsaw with Minister of Culture Kazimierz Kakol: "With the Pope in Warsaw Relations Between State and Church Will Improve"]

[Excerpt] Warsaw--[Question] Do you believe that the pope's visit will help to resolve the problem of the concordat between the state and the church in Poland?

[Answer] Two special commissions have been working to reach an agreement since 1974. In the meantime, however, both sides have realized that the concordat no longer constitutes a valid method for regulating church-state relations. They have realized that the solution must be sought through bilateral agreements within the context of each country's domestic legislation. I also believe that peaceful coexistence between state and church does not require an ideological compromise. No convergence is required in this field. Each side can retain its own identity. I therefore see no obstacles to the continuation of mutual cooperation.

[Question] The negotiations for John Paul II's visit have been long and complex. How did you manage to resolve the disagreements on the date? Who within the Communist Party opposed Wojtyla's visit? What effects do you expect it will have on long-term state-church relations? Are you worried about it from a political viewpoint? And what role has the Soviet Union played in the whole affair? [question ends]

The culture minister performs miraculous feats of acrobatics, and maneuvers as best he can. "The talks between the episcopate and the government," he explains, "experienced no stormy moments. The atmosphere was always good and so were the results. The Bible says: You will enjoy the fruits, and the fruits which we are enjoying now are abundant and tasty."

He pauses to organize his thoughts, giving the interpreter ample time to translate his remarks as precisely as possible, and continues: "Pope Wojtyla's visit will have an essentially constructive character. Of course, there are some difficulties between the state and the church, but they will be resolved in time. Cooperation will increase, and the pope will undoubtedly help to improve relations."

[Question] In what way? [question ends] Kakol fails to conceal his impatience. "The climate of bilateral relations," he says, "will be warmer and friendlier than before."

[Question] Why have the radio and television given so little coverage to the pope's arrival?

[Answer] The newspapers are seeing to that. In the regions which the pope will be visiting the local press has given broad coverage to the event.

[Question] Who will be guaranteeing law and order and the pope's safety?

[Answer] All the invitations were sent by the church. The passes clearly indicate the itinerary to be followed. Personnel supplied by the church will control the influx of the faithful. The Polish and Vatican security services will see to the pope's personal safety.

[Question] Will Lithuanian, Czechoslovak and East German Catholics be able to come to Poland? [question ends]

Kakol answers evasively. He says that it will be possible to come to Poland from East Germany without a passport, that no special measures will be in force on the Polish borders, and that everything will remain as before, but he does not discuss the political nub of the question, even when I ask him: Will the enthusiasm of millions of people not create certain political problems for you?

His reply is peremptory: "No, enthusiasm cannot have political repercussions. I am more worried about coldness, rather than enthusiasm. The pope has stated publicly that his visit is a religious pilgrimage, and it is in this climate that we will work to improve state-church relations."

PAP Comments

LD010904 Warsaw PAP in English 2128 GMT 31 May 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 31 May. PAP--In a communique issued a few days ago after a successive meeting [as received] between the PUWP CC First Secretary Edward Gierek and the Primate of Poland Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, the forthcoming visit by Pope John Paul II to Poland was termed a historically momentous event.

The momentous importance of the visit is also connected with the fact that it coincides with the 35th anniversary of liberating Polish Peoples' Republic and with the 40th anniversary of the Nazi invasion on Poland. Poland drew all conclusions possible from this country's defeat in September 1939 and from the period of Nazi occupation. The getting upon the path of building socialism was the basic conclusion drawn.

The momentous political significance of the visit is connected with yet another fact--for the first time in the history of the church, a Polish pope will pay a visit to Poland, a socialist state and his motherland whose development and great achievements are familiar to him. The visit will bring the head of Catholic Church to a country which managed to score great economic, cultural and social successes appreciated worldwide thanks to its socialist road of development and selfless work of all citizens, believers and non-believers, and also thanks to the facts that for the first time in her history Poland has safe borders and that her participation in the socialist community provided her security which is one of the factors broadening the possibilities of active international work to the benefit of peace, detente and friendly international coexistence.

In the course of the meeting with Pope Paul VI held in the Vatican on December 1, 1977, Edward Gierek spoke about the unity of all Poles and said among other things that patriotic unity which rises above differences in outlooks, is an historical dictate and the cause of highest significance for Polish people and political forces (?serving) the Polish state. Guided by that, we consolidate--in the spirit of traditional Polish tolerance--the state of affairs which is characterized by the fact that there are no conflicts between the church and the state. We are willing to cooperate in implementing the great national goals.

These words have maintained their full topicality with reference to relations between the state and the church which [words indistinct] out its activities in conditions of a dynamically developing state--the Polish People's Republic. This evident fact which is a base for any dialogue determines the principles of mutual cooperation in the implementation of those national goals that Edward Gierek referred to. It is an obvious and generally recognized truth.

The visit by Pope John Paul II to Poland is yet another confirmation of the principles of the policy towards relations with the church pursued by the state and political forces steering this country. It is the policy based on religious tolerance and guaranteeing full freedom of religious practice, the policy which respects the place of believers in the life of the country being at the same time based on the principles of separation of the church from the state and the lay nature of the state. It is the policy which considers the unity of all Poles as a superior goal and at the same time maintains the full ideological identity of the Polish United Worker's Party which plays the leading role in Poland, which has been confirmed in the constitution.

As far as ideological outlooks are concerned the visit will not and may not change anything. But irrespective of their outlooks, all Poles are linked by humanist goals of socialism, patriotism and the the love for peace and progress, and it is in the fields of the struggle for peace, consolidation of detente and international cooperation that the Vatican as a state and the pope as a moral authority respected worldwide have played a considerable role for many years now. The peaceful contents of the encyclical "Pacem in Terris" by Pope John XXIII who inaugurated the decisive turn in the church and the Holy See's relations vis-a-vis the contemporary (?world) [word indistinct] turn that was later visible in the resolution of the 2nd Vatican Council is known in Poland. Pope Paul VI was the co-founder and continuator of this great cause.

His encyclical "Populorum Progressio" has progressively modernized the social doctrine of the [word indistinct], thus he greatly contributed to the cause of consolidating understanding and international cooperation (?and) introduced the active implementation of the process of detente and peaceful coexistence to the structure of the church. While choosing the names of his great predecessors, Pope John Paul II indicated he would continue the post-council course of policy, which he later confirmed in his first encyclical "Redemptor Hominis".

In a letter sent to president of the Council of State two months ago, the pope pointed out that the motives of peace, coexistence and cooperation among peoples and political systems were particularly intimate to him. He stressed that Poland, being so bitterly experienced by World War II, has particular need for peace and pays special attention to those universal tasks. Also, these words testify to the fact that the climate of cooperation and constructive dialogue has been created in relations between Poland and the Vatican. Contacts between representatives of the Vatican diplomacy and authorities of People's Poland have become a regular practice at present, likewise the contacts of our authorities with representatives of the Polish Episcopate.

It is also for this reason that already today we can talk about the possibilities of cooperation between the socialist state and the church in extensive fields serving the cause of the country's development and consolidation of the basic social unit, i.e. family, as well as in the shaping of proper social attitudes which are seen, among other things, in the attitude to work--groundwork of all Polish successes.

The communique issued after the Tuesday meeting between Edward Gierek and the primate of Poland stressed that the sides expressed conviction that the visit by Pope John Paul II would give rise to new impulses in church-state cooperation and in further development of relations between Poland and the Holy See, that it would serve the unity of all Poles in implementing national goals to the benefit of the Polish People's Republic. Therefore, in the name of the ideals of humanism, tolerance, patriotism and peace, Pope John Paul II will be cordially and solemnly welcomed in his motherland by both the state authorities and society.

Catholic Daily Comments

LD311054 Warsaw PAP in English 0912 GMT 31 May 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 31 May, PAP--Commenting on the forthcoming visit to Poland by the pope, Warsaw's Catholic SLOWO POWSZECHNE daily published an article titled "In the Atmosphere of Cooperation". Excerpts follow:

The communique on the meeting held by PUWP CC First Secretary Edward Gierek and primate of Poland, Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski issued by PAP on May 29 meets expectations of all those who have treated the visit of Holy Father John Paul II in Poland and the preparations for it as a matter of great significance both from religious and patriotic points of view.

The communique is an expression of the same common stand of the Roman Catholic Church and the state authorities of Polish People's Republic which had already been evidenced by two communiques released on March 21 by the Polish Episcopate and the Polish press agency, announcing the papal visit to Poland.

Today the wishes of holy father become reality, as w'll as those of the whole Polish church and all Poles who received the news of a Pole having been chosen successor of Saint Peter with deep satisfaction.

We are all aware that those wishes could only become reality thanks to concerted cooperation of the Polish Catholic Church authorities and the Polish state authorities in the complex process of preparations for the visit of Pope John Paul II in his mother country.

The communique contains statements which are welcomed with particular satisfaction by all those who have always treated the question of cooperation between the socialist state and the church in socially important domains as their main concern, regarding it as the basic condition for maintaining moral unity of all Poles and for serving the good of the whole nation.

Our meeting with holy father in his mother land will also mark a further stage in the development of relations between Poland and the Holy See, which should be remembered during these days, concludes SLOWO POWSZECHNE.

INTERPRESS ON RELATIONS BETWEEN 'BELIEVERS, NONBELIEVERS'

LD311440 Warsaw PAP in English 1319 GMT 31 May 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 31 May, PAP--The history of Poland, of the Poles, promoted the emergence of a national community which differences and even deep philosophical divisons--though they did exist--always, and especially at a time of danger to the nation were relegated to the background by joint ulterior national desires and aspirations.

The term "dialogue on joint actions", writes Polish INTERPRESS agency, only partly reflects the climate of coexistence between believers and non-believers, for in everyday life, in work, in society, attention is, as a rule, paid in Poland to the world outlook of an individual person, these problems being regarded as a personal, almost an intimate, affair. The average Pole is very tolerant of opinions that differ from his own and shows respect for motives which are different from those that inspire him in everyday life.

A particular symptom of these processes is the evolution of the church-state relations, especially relations between the state authorities and the authorities of the Roman Catholic Church. For many years there has been great interest in the Polish-Vatican dialogue, the rank of which has been determined by Edward Gierek's meeting with the Pope Paul VI, the appreciation expressed by the Polish leader for the pope's dedication "to the aims and values serving common good" and the appreciation expressed by the Polish leader for the pope's dedication "to the aims and values serving common good" and the appreciation expressed by Pope Paul VI for Edward Gierek's contribution to the development of the country, an appreciation which was linked with a declaration of readiness to "undertake joint actions for common good". This new character has also been apparent in direct contacts between representatives of the state and the church authorities, including the contacts between the first secretary of the PUWP Central Committee and the chairman of the episcopate.

What distinguishes the Polish dialogue is the clear preference given by both sides to what links people, to what brings them together and integrates them, with a simultaneous avoidance or relegation to the background, of divisive questions which could obstruct communication between the participants in the dialogue.

The Polish dialogue is marked only by the emphasis put on the values that unite the partners. In the name of common good the dialogue now embraces circles representing general national interests and, parallely, general religious Catholic interests. Moreover, the dialogue is regarded as an issue within exclusive Polish sovereignty, an issue which though it determines a wider all-human climate of coexistence, is a purely internal question, although attempts are being made to exploit this question for purposes incompatible with the Poles' patriotic aspirations.

This is why joint actions by believers and non-believers, by church and state, concern the very essence of Polish public life. They help shape material values and create man's personality in accordance with the generally accepted genuine human components.

This kind of dialogue is already acquiring positive experiences, the significance of which can be of importance not only for Poland. The road to the Polish dialogue was not easy and the dialogue can encounter difficulties of a different character. But it already constitutes a social fact which has gained the widest acceptance in Polish social life.

WOJTASZEK ADDRESSES SEJM FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

LD311940 Warsaw PAP in English 1716 GMT 31 May 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 31 May, PAP--Today, the Sejm Committee for Foreign Affairs debating under the chairmanship of Sejm deputy, Ryszard Frelek, the PUWP, examined a report on the course of the debates of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of states-members of the Warsaw Treaty Organization in Budapest and the development of relations of alliance and cooperation with the German Democratic Republic.

The Polish foreign minister, Emil Wojtaszek, presented a report on some current questions in the struggle for consolidation of the detente process in Europe and halting the arms race.

Like all states of the Warsaw Treaty Organization, Poland has consistently stood on the ground of the necessity to pool the efforts of all states and nations to consolidate peace worldwide, extinguish hotbeds of tension, strengthen detente, extend it to other parts of the world, stop the arms race and proceed to genuine disarmament. The stand was expressed in the declaration of the consultative political committee of the states-members of the Warsaw Treaty Organization of November 1978. Recently, (?it was) elaborated and specified in the communique on the meeting of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of these states held in Budapest.

Poland attaches great importance to the announced signing of the Soviet-U.S. SALT II accord and the meeting of the CPSU CC general secretary and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Leonid Brezhnev with the U.S. President, Jimmy Carter. The signature and putting into effect of the accord will contribute not only to the improvement in relations between the two powers but will also limit the race of strategic armaments and will positively influence the entirety of the international situation. The agreement would also provide an important stimulus to other disarmament negotiations now under way.

Poland is especially interested in reaching an agreement in the Vienna negotiations on the mutual reductions of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

We come for undertaking further efforts to consolidate mutual trust, military detente, decreasing military confrontation, reduction of nuclear and conventional armaments in Europe. [sentence as received] Minister Wojtaszek stressed emphatically that Europe needed neither new weapons nor armaments, but it was in need of a joint quest for the ways to reduce them. In this context, he stressed the proposal of the Warsaw Treaty states to convene a conference on the political level with the participation of European states, the U.S. and Canada to discuss military detente and the ways to build up trust. It is possible to convene such a conference already in 1979. It would be an important element in strengthening security on our continent.

The minister said that Poland, like all Warsaw Treaty states, would be ready to sign an agreement with the CSCE states on not being the first to use nuclear and conventional weapons against one another. We are also ready to examine the adoption of new practical measures to consolidate confidence in compliance with the Helsinki Final Act. We declare ourselves in favour of the full and integral implementation of the Helsinki Final Act by all states which participated in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. We are for such a preparation of the Madrid 1980 meeting which will make it possible to obtain the planned results in the areas of military detente and expansion of economic, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation to be based on equal rights and mutual benefits.

The minister informed deputies about the hitherto results of bilateral consultations with CSCE states on the preparation for the Madrid meeting.

In conclusion of his report Minister Emil Wojtaszek stressed that in keeping with resolutions of the supreme party and state authorities the Ministry of Foreign Affairs consistently pursued the active policy of consolidating security in Europe, curbing the arms race and reaching disarmament agreements. Poland will continue to bring her contribution to the implementation of joint tasks under the programme adopted in the November 1978 declaration and specified in the Budapest Communique.

The committee lent full support to the steps taken so far by Polish diplomacy in the sphere of consolidating detente, the development of all-European cooperation, arresting the arms race and proceeding to real disarmament.

Next the committee listened to the report delivered by the deputy foreign minister, Marian Dmochowski, on the current state and development of Poland's relations with the GDR, with a special regard to the recently held talks by leaders of the two countries: The PUWP CC First Secretary Edward Gierek and the SED CC General Secretary and Chairman of the GDR Council of State, Erich Honecker.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES CSSR NATIONAL FRONT OFFICIAL

AU311952 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1812 GMT 31 May 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 31/5/1979--The good relations of collaboration established between Romania and Czechoslovakia witness an ever ascending course. This appreciation was reaffirmed today on the occasion of the call paid on President Nicolae Ceausescu by the deputy chairman of the C.C. of the National Front of Czechoslovakia, Tomas Travnichek, who pays a visit to Romania.

They underlined during the interview the necessity to further develop the collaboration and cooperation in production for the benefit of both countries and peoples.

The head of the Romanian state and the deputy chairman of the C.C. of the National Front of Czechoslovakia highlighted the necessity to continue the efforts for the implementation of the provisions of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference as a unitary whole, of consolidating the process of detente, military disengagement, disarmament and peace.

Also revealed was the determination of Romania and Czechoslovakia to further bring their contribution to the political solving of the tense and conflictual situations in different zones of the world, to the establishment of truely equitable relations among states grounded on the principles of national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual advantage.

BANC RECEIVES DELEGATION OF MSZMP AKTIVISTS

AU311700 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1630 GMT 31 May 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Iosif Banc, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee, received a delegation of MSZMP aktivists led by Adam Bonifert, deputy section chief at the MSZMP Central Committee, which visited our country for an exchange of experience.

During the ensuing talk, which took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere, the two sides stressed the good relations of friendship and cooperation between the our parties, peoples and countries and their mutual desire to develop them in the future in their mutual interest and in the spirit of the talks and understandings concluded at the summit level.

ANDREI RECEIVES CYPRIOT FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL

AU311955 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1815 GMT 31 May 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 31/5/1979--Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, received on May 31 Ambassador George Peleghias, director-general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cyprus, now visiting Romania as guest of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Views were exchanged on the occasion on the development of the relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Cyprus, as well as on some international questions of joint interest.

PLO OFFICIAL PRAISES RELATIONS WITH ROMANIA IN INTERVIEW

AU311111 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0935 GMT 31 May 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES. 31/5/1979--The Palestine Liberation Organization has best relations with Romania that grants steady support to the Palestinian people, stated Khalid al-Hassan, member of the Palestinian National Council and member of the Central Committee of the Palestine resistance organization "Al Fatah".

In a statement made to the Romanian foreign affairs weekly LUMEA at the end of his Romanian visit, Khalid al-Hassan stressed: The Romanian policy supports our goals--self-determination, the setting up of an independent Palestinian state--policy which we appreciate and for which we are grateful.

Referring among other things to the fact that hundreds of students are learning in Romania, the Palestinian guest said: They convey to the Palestinian people the warm feelings of Romanian people and at the same time they are messengers of the feelings the Palestinian people nurtures for Romania. The presence of the Palestinian students in Romanian higher learning institutions is a substantive support granted to the Palestinian cause. For the Palestinians, who do not have their own homeland, education is the basic element in the struggle for survival, for the future of our people. That is why we value the important support Romania gives us in this respect.

Speaking about the Middle East situation and about the need for solving the Palestinian issue, he said that the settlement should be global and lead to a just and durable peace grounded on the power of right and not on the right of power.

CPSU AUDITING COMMISSION DELEGATION'S ACTIVITIES REPORTED

AU301203 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 May 79 p 5 AU

[Text] On Monday 28 May Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, received the delegation of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission led by its Chairman Comrade G.F. Sizov, which visited our country for an exchange of experience at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee.

During the meeting, which was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere, Comrade G.F. Sizov conveyed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, warm greetings on behalf of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and to the Romanian people wishes for success in building the comprehensively developed socialist society.

Expressing thanks for the greetings, Comrade Constantin Dascalescu in turn conveyed warm and friendly greetings to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and wishes for further success to the Soviet peoples in building communism.

They also exchanged information on the two parties' current interests in connection with the development of the socialist and communist construction in the two countries.

The reception was attended by Comrades Vasile Vilcu, chairman of the RCP Central Auditing Commission, and USSR Ambassador to Bucharest V.I. Drozdenko.

During their stay in Romania, the members of the Soviet delegation had talks at the RCP Central Auditing Commission, at the Stefan Gheorghiu Academy, at the Brasov, Ialomita and Constanta RCP county committees, and toured industrial and agricultural enterprises and social-cultural institutions in Bucharest and in the Brasov, Ialomita and Constanta counties.

SCINTEIA COMMENTS ON UNCTAD MEETING IN MANILA

AU291900 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 29 May 79 AU

["Strengthening the Solidarity and Collaboration of the Developing Countries"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 29/4/1979--Commenting on the major significance of the proposals made by President Nicolae Ceausescu in the message he addressed to the fifth UNCTAD session, SCINTEIA of May 29 points out that Romania has constantly stressed the need for the developing countries to strengthen their unity of action in view of solving, by joint forces, the problems regarding the consolidation of independence, the acceleration of their economic and social progress, starting from the very role these countries are to play in the contemporary world.

These countries' own efforts--the Bucharest daily writes--make a decisive contribution to the achievement of a speeded-up progress in all spheres of social life. At the same time, these efforts can be appropriately materialized only through a broad international cooperation. This includes both the "vertical" North-South cooperation--namely the collaboration with the industrialized states that should support the efforts of the Third World countries, ensuring their free access to the achievements of modern science and technology--and the "horizontal" collaboration, among developing countries.

Naturally--SCINTEIA writes--we should have in mind the fact that the development levels of the developing countries are not equal, that great differences exist between them. Consequently, different stands appear, as proved by the present Manila session, as known, the circles opposing the progress of the developing countries have, more than once, maintained artificially the dissentions between some of these countries. It is important that, beyond any differences, the common, fundamental interests uniting these states should be put to the fore. The common interests that unite these countries are incomparably greater. Obviously, it is only by joint action that these countries, which represent the great majority of the world, can make their opinion known, can ensure the settlement of all issues in accordance with the interests and aspirations of all nations.

A particularly important moment in the process of strengthening the developing countries' cooperation internationally was marked by the adoption of the medium-term plan of action by the "Group 77" member-countries at the Arusha meeting, a plan that stipulates a series of tangible measures.

Naturally, this cooperation does not run counter the collaboration with the developed countries; on the contrary, the expansion of the cooperation between less developed countries is meant to open new prospects for the expansion of the relations with the industrialized countries.

Consistently declaring for the strengthening of the solidarity and collaboration of the developing countries, Romania, herself a socialist developing country, sets a telling example in this respect. The broad development of the relations of collaboration with the developing countries is, as known, one of the defining features of Romania's foreign policy.

In keeping with this policy, Romania has relations of collaboration on all planes--political, economic, technical, scientific, cultural--with over one hundred developing countries, relations strongly stimulated by the visits paid by President Nicolae Ceausescu to these countries, by the documents of great importance signed on those occasions. The broad development of the economic collaboration, especially of cooperation in production, modern form of collaboration making best use of the national resources of the respective countries, helping the creation of self-reliant economies, is a concrete illustration of such an orientation. The over 130 economic units built so far in the developing countries in collaboration with Romania, the activity of the 30 joint companies in industry, agriculture, constructions, transport, trade, the technical assistance under various forms and the support Romania grants for training national cadres prove the solidarity of the RCP and of the Romanian state with the peoples of the countries that have embarked on the road of free and independent development.

As member of the "Group of 77" and as invited guest to the activities of the non-aligned movement, Romania acts most firmly for rallying, on an international plane, the efforts of the develping states with a view to establishing new-type international relations of equality and equity allowing for the abolition of world's division into rich and poor countries, the building of a new international economic order. In this context, "SCINTEIA" writes, President Nicolae Ceausescu's message to the participants in the fifth UNCTAD session is an ardent appeal to strengthening the solidarity of the developing countries. Romania considers that the world forum in Manila must lead to concerted efforts for liquidating underdevelopment, for adopting tangible measures stimulating the progress of the lagging countries.

The fact that the developing countries meet periodically to elaborate a common economic strategy is particularly significant. It was obvious that at the Manila session the developed capitalist countries had similar stands acting together often for maintaining their old privileges, for perpetuating states of inequity and injustice. That is why it is all the more necessary that the developing countries do everything possible to overcome divergencies and find ways of harmonizing their interests. The proposals advanced by Romania in Manila acquire particular importance in the perspective of the UN General Assembly Special Session due in 1980 which is called to adopt a new international development strategy. To this end Romania proposed the convening of a meeting of the "Group of 77" and non-aligned countries before the 1980 Special Session with a view to elaborating a clear-cut conception and of a unitary plan of action.

All this is an expression of Romania's concern for steadily strengthening the solidarity and collaboration of all the developing countries, of the resolve of the RCP and of the Romanian state to enhance their contribution to the attainment of the great desideratum of poverty and misery, a world of equity and justice in which all nations should benefit by progress and civilization, SCINTEIA writes in conclusion.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CEAUSESCU VISIT TO BUCHAREST ENTERPRISES

AU311115 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0955 GMT 31 May 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES. 31/5/1979--President Nicolae Ceausescu paid a working visit to big industrial units and social and economic establishment of Bucharest. He visited the aircraft building enterprise of the aviation development and "Automatica" enterprise of the electronic development of Romania's capital city.

During this fresh meeting of President Nicolae Ceausescu with collectives of working people of important industrial units approached were practical ways of fulfilling and overfulfilling the 1979 plan, of successfully achieving the future projects concerning the development of modern branches of the Romanian economy.

President Nicolae Ceausescu also visited areas of Bucharest: Herastrau District, a part of the Magheru Boulevard in the centre of the city. Examined were also problems of the systematization of the capital city in keeping with the requirements of modern urbanism, of best organizations in commercial areas.

Romania's president was accompanied by Prime Minister Ilie Verdet, by other members of the RCP and state leadership.

AGERPRES REPORTS EARTHQUAKE, NO PROPERTY DAMAGE

AU311755 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 31 May 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 31/5/1979--A 5.3 (Richter scale) strong earthquake occurred on May 31, 1979, at 20 minutes 31 seconds past ten [0720 GMT] Bucharest time, in the Vrancea region (Romania), at a depth of some 120 km.

The intensity of the tremor in the epicentre was of 5-6 grades (Mercalli scale).

The earthquake was felt in Bucharest (4 grades), Focsani (5-6 grades), Buzau (4-5 grades), Birland (4 grades), Adjud (4 grades) as well as in other localities in the zone of the epicentre.

No material damage was caused.

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN-TURKISH AGRICULTURAL AGREEMENT--Bucharest AGERPRES 25/5/1979--Angelo Miculescu, deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and food industry of Romania, and Mehmet Yuceler, minister of food, agriculture and husbandry of the Republic of Turkey signed a programme of cooperation in agriculture and food industry for the 1980-1985 period. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1210 GMT 25 May 79 AU]

UNIVERSITY DELEGATION IN U.S.--Washington, (AGERPRES) 29/5/1979--A delegation of the "Stefan Gheorghiu" Academy led by Leonte Rautu, chairman of the Management Board and Rector of the Academy, now in the USA, visited the New York, Columbia, Harvard, Stanford, Berkeley universities, the Technological Institute of Massachusetts and other higher learning institutes, management, political sciences and international relations research and cadre training institutes. Information and experience were exchanged on the occasion and measures were covenanted for developing contracts and relations between the institutes visited and the "Stefan Gheorghiu" Academy as well as other Romanian higher learning and scientific research institutes. The delegation had talks at the State Department, the Ministry of Labour and the U.S. International Agency for Communications in education and culture. They also had talks with the managerial staff of the Public Administration Department, U.N. Secretariat, and of the IBRD. Leonte Rautu had an interview with Bradford Morse, director-general of the UNDP, when problems were examined with regard to the development of the international centre of cadre training for the developing countries, under the "Stefan Gheorghiu" Academy. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0855 GMT 29 May 79 AU]

EUROPEAN YOUTH SEMINAR--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 28/5/1979--A European seminar on "Youth's Access to Work and Participation in Public Life", organized by the United Nations European Programme for Social Development, by cooperation with the Romanian Centre of Research for Youth Affairs, started on May 28 at Costinesti, a locality on the Romanian Black Sea coast. It is attended by delegates of governmental and non-governmental bodies, researchers into youth affairs, representatives of youth national and international organizations. The participants were greeted by Peter Kuenstler, representative of the U.N. Secretary-General, U.N. liaison officer for the European Program of Social Development, and by Mihai Hirjau, secretary of the C.C. of the U.C.Y. The same afternoon, debates started in working groups. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 28 May 79 AU]

VERDET RECEPTION FOR AMBASSADORS--Romanian Prime Minister Ilie Verdet received the courtesy calls of Susidarto, Indonesia's ambassador to Bucharest, and Per Borgen, Norway's ambassador to Bucharest, on 23 May. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 May 79 p 5 AU]

HUNGARIAN SUPREME COURT CHAIRMAN--A delegation of the Hungarian Supreme Court headed by Supreme Court Chairman Dr Odon Szakacs arrived on 23 May in Bucharest, at the invitation of the Romanian Supreme Court. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 May 79 p 5 AU]

YUGOSLAV OFFICIAL DEPARTURE--Ivo Margan, vice president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, who visited Romania for the days of Yugoslav culture, departed Bucharest on 26 May. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 27 May 79 p 5 AU]

DEPARTURE OF NETHERLANDS PARLIAMENTARIANS--The Netherlands parliamentary delegation led by Parliament Chairman Dr Thomas L. M. Thurlings departed Bucharest on 26 May. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 27 May 79 p 5 AU]

DEPARTING POLISH AMBASSADOR--Polish Ambassador to Bucharest Vladyslaw Wojtasik gave a reception on 24 May in connection with the conclusion of his mission to Romania. Deputy Prime Minister Paul Niculescu and other Romanian officials attended the reception as well as members of the diplomatic corps. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 May 79 p 5 AU]

TANJUG ANALYZES ANTI-CARTER MOVES WITHIN DEMOCRATIC PARTY

LD311526 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1340 GMT 31 May 79 LD

[Text] Washington, May 31 (TANJUG)--President Carter's recent address to the Democratic Party National Committee has revealed that the Democrats are divided not only on the energy issue, which is the immediate cause, but on their presidential nominee for the elections next year, writes TANJUG correspondent Velimir Budimir. Jimmy Carter clearly expressed to the party leadership his indignation and his disagreement with the majority in Congress which he even called "paralytic" because it has rejected many of his bills and programmes. For example, many proposals for fighting inflation and limiting the hospital costs, which Carter designated as urgent, are still dragging their way through Congress. Only half of his power programme, with some amendments, has been adopted, while the most important parts have been rejected.

Three weeks ago Carter's plan for the rational distribution and saving of petrol was rejected, as was his request last week for the gradual lifting of domestic oil price curbs. This is the hardest blow the Carter administration has been dealt by its "brother Democrats".

Carter accused the Congress Democratic majority of placing its local interests above the national. He also accused business--especially the oil--companies, and well financed and powerful interest groups. It is on these that Carter wants to impose additional taxes on increased profits achieved through the lifting of oil price limits.

Such anti-Carter moves by the Congress obviously aim at depicting Carter as an indecisive and ineffective president whom the Republicans can defeat at the next elections unless the Democrats nominate another, stronger candidate.

Carter's opponents hold that this other (?candidate) can only be Senator Edward Kennedy. In about ten federal states, committees supporting Kennedy's nomination have already been formed. Kennedy--for the time being at least--dismisses his own possible candidacy, and claims he will actively support Carter if he decides to run for president again. The Democratic Party leadership, the majority of whom supports Carter, calls this pro-Kennedy movement "splintering", as it can only cause a split-up among the Democrats and hand the White House out to the Republicans on a silver plat.

To all this Carter replies that if he decides to run for president he will fight at every constituency in the country, no matter against whom, and believes he will be successful.

Carter can be expected to announce his Presidential candidacy in autumn. All public opinion polls so far indicate that were the elections held today Carter would defeat any Republican candidate.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON TITO'S VISIT TO ALGERIA, LIBYA

Bitat National Assembly Speech

LD311528 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1224 GMT 31 May 79 LD

[Excerpt] Algiers--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, visited the Algerian National People's Assembly this morning, where he received a very warm welcome from the delegates and high-ranking personalities of this friendly country.

Prime Minister Abdelghani, members of the National Liberation Front [FLN] Politburo, members of the government and also the heads of diplomatic missions accredited in Alberia were also in the National People's Assembly.

President Tito was accompanied in the Algerian National People's Assembly by Stevan Doronjski, member of the SFRY Presidency; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; and other members of the president of the republic's entourage.

Welcoming the Yugoslav head of state, Rabah Bitat, president of the Algerian National People's Assembly, said:

"It is a great honor for all of us here to be able to welcome among us in the Algerian National People's Assembly Josip Broz Tito, SFRY president, our eminent guest and the great friend of Algeria. On behalf of all delegates I would like to welcome the bold warrior of the national liberation struggle waged by Comrade Tito to final victory at the head of the national liberation forces and partisan detachments, and, at the same time, the great statesman who guided the renewal of his country and laid the foundations for the construction of a socialist, free and progressive society. I would like also to greet, in the person of Marshal Josip Broz Tito, one of the most consistent champions of the struggle of peoples for their rights to self-determination and independence.

"In this connection it is almost superfluous to recall President Tito's great role at the first gathering of the nonalined countries in Belgrade in 1961. Since that time President Tito has never ceased his active efforts to turn nonalinement into a powerful movement which is finding increasing affirmation in the international arena in the struggle of peoples for freedom, peace, security and development.

"Thanks to the activities of the late President Houari Boumediene and Marshal Josip Broz Tito, who, true to the traditions of struggle of our two countries for political emancipation and economic, social and cultural development, conducted the policy of dialog and agreement within the framework of international forums, the nonalined movement has considerably strengthened its cohesion on bases which offer a defense to every just cause in the world against all forms of domination and exploitation. It is certain that President Tito's presence among us confirms the permanence of the links which unite our two countries, and (mutual readiness to make yet more decisive efforts to strengthen Algerian-Yugosla. cooperation in all spheres.

"Your visit to Algeria, Mr President, will certainly mark an exceptionally important stage in the joint action of our two countries on the international level, aimed at consolidating to the greatest possible degree the principles of nonalinement and realizing the goals of the new international order. Before I give the floor to our esteemed guest, Marshal Josip Broz Tito, it is with particular satisfaction that I convey to him personally and to all peoples of friendly Yugoslavia our warmest congratulations for the great successes which Yugoslavia has achieved, and our best wishes for the realization of their desires and goals in all spheres."

Tito National Assembly Speech

AU311750 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 31 May 79 AU

[Address delivered in Algiers by SFRY President Josip Broz Tito to the Algerian National People's Assembly on 31 May--recorded]

[Text] Dear friend, president of the National People's Assembly! Dear friends, prime minister, members of the government and delegates!

I wish to express my gratitude for those friendly words, and to express my really great satisfaction that I have been given the opportunity to address you directly. Many mutual aspirations and feelings link us with your country. The peoples of Yugoslavia foster traditional freindship and genuine respect for the Algerian people.

Socialist Yugoslavia has followed with admiration the Algerian people's heroic struggle for freedom and independence and independent social development, and has offered it its full support. We have felt close to it, for we have ourselves passed along the difficult and honorable path of liberation struggle and revolution. Your struggle, as a significant part of the general anticolonial revolution, has been crowned with complete victory and is an encouragement to many peoples throughout the world. Algeria has now stepped out upon the path of social transformation and has declared itself for the policy of nonalinement, thereby acquiring great esteem and a notable role in international relations.

It is with a profound feeling of reverence that I wish here to stress the eminent role played by Houari Boumediene, that great son of the Algerian people, in the struggle to liberate his country, to strengthen its independence, and also in Algeria's internal development, in the activities of the nonalined movement and in international cooperation as a whole. A friendship of many years' standing linked President Boumediene and myself. His demise represented a great loss not only for the Algerian people, but also for all friends of Algeria who highly value your country's contribution to progress and to better relations in the world.

Our two countries have long since enjoyed firm friendly relations, imbued with complete mutual trust and understanding, and have shared fruitful cooperation in many spheres. We are particularly linked by the goals and policy of nonalinement, from which we take our inspiration in our aspirations to build more just political and economic relations in the world. We devote our constant attention to strengthening Yugoslav-Algerian friendship. Our relations exceed bilateral frameworks in their significance.

They constitute an encouraging example of successful and close cooperation between two nonalined Mediterranean countries, and they therefore have a much broader positive significance.

I am all the more happy that this visit has offered us the opportunity to exchange opinions with President Chadli and his associates on the further strengthening of Yugoslav-Algerian friendship and on all-round promotion of our cooperation, on the paths which lead to the yet greater success of nonalined policy in settling the acute problems of today's world, in safeguarding the peace and freedom of peoples and in creating conditions for the general progress of mankind.

Dear friends, I have paid several visits to your beautiful country. I have been glad that each time I have been convinced--as is the case now too--of the further progress made in all spheres. The great results which--led by your party the FLN--you have achieved in social and industrial development, show how much energy and creative power there is in a people which, having fought for and won freedom and independence, takes the destiny and the future of the country in its own hands.

We wish you complete success in realizing your national charter, your program of socialist development in accordance with the specific conditions of Algeria.

Yugoslavia also proceeded along a difficult path. During the 30 years of socialist construction, begun in the conditions of inherited backwardness and severe wartime devastation, Yugoslavia has constantly figured among the countries with the most rapid economic development.

Industrial production, for example, has increased over 15-fold, and agricultural yields have reached peak results in the world. And we have achieved all this ourselves by our own efforts, and very often in exceptionally difficult conditions.

We are deeply convinced that it is precisely reliance on one's own forces and resourcefulness in seeking out the best way to engage the creative energy of one's people and the potential of one's own country, which represents the securest possible path to accelerated development and prosperity. This is shown by your experience, too.

This, of course, presupposes broad economic, scientific, technical and other cooperation with other countries.

The building of a new international economic order has a special role in creating a more just world. The struggle to realize this order will also offer more favorable conditions for the more rapid development of developing countries. Our two countries energetically advocate such an order, together with all nonalined and other developing countries.

Dear friends, I would like to stress here the great importance which Yugoslavia attributes to strengthening the movement and policy of nonalinement, to which our two countries have adhered from the very start.

The policy of nonalinement has today found its affirmation not only as a recognized factor in international relations, but also as that progressive mobilizing force which opens to the whole of mankind the genuine prospect of peace, security, freedom and prosperity within the framework of a more just system of political and economic relations. Thanks to this the policy of nonalinement has been able to become a support and inspiration for a huge part of mankind.

We are deeply convinced that it is essential to adhere consistently to the original principles and to further affirm the movement and policy of nonalinement as independent, autonomous and nonbloc factors in international relations. On this basis we must strengthen the unity of action of the nonalined countries and the purposefulness of their efforts to settle those acute international problems and crises in the world which threaten peace and which constantly bring into question the independence and independent development of countries and peoples. We must be persistent and energetic in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and also against other forms of domination, exploitation and foreign interference.

I also consider that the nonalined countries above all others must strictly adhere to those principles which they have themselves proclaimed and which they advocate in international relations as a whole. I have in view in particular noninterference in the internal affairs of others, and settlement of all disputed problems exclusively by peaceful means. Armed clashes between individual nonalined countries cannot be and remain something separate. The consequences of such clashes damage the nonalined movement as a whole, harm its authority and diminish the possibility of unified action on a worldwide level. I hope that the broader interests of all nonalined countries, which are expressed in the goals and policy of nonalinement, will surpass narrow national and regional interests and differences, and that the nonalined movement will show itself capable of deeper and more effective commitment.

We will devote the necessary attention to these and other questions at the next ministerial meeting of the Coordinating Bureau in Colombo, and also at the forthcoming summit of the nonalined countries in Havana. I consider that success at these meetings demands a broad democratic dialog to clear up disputed issues, for which the participation of all countries and organizations belonging to the movement is necessary.

The Middle East crisis arouses particular anxiety for our country and many others. Yugoslavia is consistent in its standpoint that only a total and just settlement can insure genuine peace and create the conditions for the security and cooperation of all peoples in this sensitive region. And this means above all--as was also stressed at the conference of foreign ministers in Belgrade--Israel's unconditional withdrawal from all occupied territories and recognition of the national and inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to their own state. Recognition is essential of the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinian people wherever the Palestinian problem is being settled.

We are deeply convinced that the Palestinian problem is the essence of the Middle Eastern crisis. Without the just settlement of this problem, it is an illusion to expect settlement of the crisis as a whole. Yugoslavia has offered all possible help to the PLO from the very start and will continue to do so in the future.

We are also equally convinced that it is essential that all factors called upon to do so exert pressure on Israel, whose inadmissible conduct and constant repetition of aggressive actions against neighboring Arab countries, and attacks against the Arab population in the occupied territories represent a challenge to the international community as a whole. All this together confirms the conviction that no separate paths whatsoever can lead to a genuine and just settlement of this crisis.

I would like at this point to emphasize the great importance which we attribute to the activities of the OAU in seeking solutions to the problems on the African Continent. We consider that the people of the Western Sahara should have the right to self-determination and independence, and we support a peaceful settlement of this problem in the spirit of the well-known standpoints taken up by the United Nations, the OAU and the nonalined movement. Talks with a POLISARIO delegation were recently held in this connection in Belgrade, and we put forward this standpoint of ours to other interested parties.

In the same way we offer constant support and aid to the peoples of southern Africa in their heroic struggle for the liquidation of racism and colonialism. [applause] In this we cooperate with the liberation movements and the front line countries. We believe it is an obligation for the entire international community to become energetically involved so that this shameful anachronism in international relations may be finally liquidated.

I am convinced that Yugoslavia and Algeria will contribute much to the development of cooperation and international rapprochement of the Mediterranean littoral states, for the security of this region is an inseparable part of wider basic European security.

Dear friends, our two nonalined countries have identical or similar views on all the basic problems of international relations. This is understandable considering the similarity of roads along which we achieved our independence, the difficulties which must be mastered, the identical ideals which inspire us in the struggle for a just world, the ideals contained in the aims and policy of nonalinement, in the creation of which we directly participated together and in the realization of which we have been consistently involved.

I wish also to say here a few words to the effect that our visit here to your great and beautiful country has passed in a most friendly spirit. We have had identical views on everything that we discussed, both foreign policy and bilateral relations and everything. This shows that the opportunities for cooperation between Algeria and Yugoslavia are tremendous and that we shall continue along this road. [applause]

I thank you once more for this cordial meeting and friendly words. I wish all of you, dear friends, and the whole Algerian people, further successes in realizing the program of socialist orientation in your development and social transformation, for the further prosperity of your beautiful homeland, for the strengthening of independent Algeria and of its positive role in the world.

Tito-Nujoma Meeting

LD311836 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1603 GMT 31 May 79 LD

[Text] Algiers, May 31 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav President Tito today received in Algiers President of the Namibian South-West Africa Peoples' Organization (SWAPO) Sam Nujoma and had with him a cordial and friendly talk. Sam Nujoma thanked President Tito in the name of the Namibian liberation organization and SWAPO fighters for Yugoslavia's help to the struggle for the liberation and independence of Namibia. Nujoma informed Tito on the current situation in relation to the struggle of the Namibian people. President Tito said that Yugoslavia consistently supports and helps the liberation movements in southern Africa. Yugoslavia will continue its whole-hearted support to the SWAPO and all activities aimed towards the liquidation of colonialism and the achievement of freedom of the Namibian people. President Tito stressed the need for a broad international support to the struggle for eliminating the remnants of colonialism in southern Africa.

TANJUG Assessment

LD311030 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0945 GMT 31 May 79 LD

[Text] Algiers, May 31 (TANJUG)--President Tito of Yugoslavia will terminate his official visit to Algeria this afternoon. The Yugoslav president is expected to address members of the Algerian National Assembly this morning. Pending the official communique, it may be said that this is an important event, not only for Yugoslavia and Algeria, whose over-all bilateral relations will develop even further, but also for the whole of the international community, particularly the non-aligned movement prior to their important meetings.

The warmth with which the citizens of Algeria greeted President Tito, the cordiality of the hosts towards Tito and his associates during their stay, confirmed once again the traditional closeness between the two countries, their peoples and leaders. "Talks as friendly [as] we have had here are indeed rare"--President Tito said yesterday addressing Yugoslavs working and living in Algeria.

Tito's words clearly show that the two-day exchange of opinion brought out the two countries' similarity of views on the most important international questions, it is stated here. Such agreement was also apparent when discussing further cooperation between the two parties and the economies of Yugoslavia and Algeria.

The Tito-Bendjedid meeting is assessed as a particularly important event, to go down in the history of the friendly relations between Yugoslavia and Algeria.

Tito Statement for Algerian Public

LD312208 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1832 GMT 31 May 79 LD

[Text] Algiers--Immediately before his departure from Algiers, President Tito made the following statement for the Algerian public:

"I can express myself in the best terms about our entire visit. Above all, very great attention was accorded to us. We encountered a friendly reception among the people and the leading personalities, especially on the part of President Chadli Bendjedid.

"Throughout our stay here we had very extensive talks on the international situation and bilateral relations. Thus we very thoroughly exchanged views on various questions. It was shown that our views coincided on international relations as well as on cooperation between our two countries.

"We especially discussed the need to expand our trade and economic cooperation in general. We both consider--we and President Chadli Bendjedid with his associates--that we have much in common and that our economies are complementary, that possibilities exist for still greater expansion of this cooperation.

"As regards the international situation, here too our views are identical, especially as regards the policy of nonalinement. We consider that it is necessary to preserve the unity of the nonalined countries, so that the nonalined would continue to be the factor in the world which struggles for peace and progress and represents the conscience of mankind.

"A ministerial meeting of the Coordination Bureau of the Nonalined Countries will not be held in Colombo. After that, this year, we will hold a summit in Havana. We are deeply convinced that at this summit the nonalined countries will still further strengthen and expand their ranks and that they will still more energetically work in the direction of peace and creation of more correct and better political and economic relations in the world.

"I think that President Chadli Bendjedid agrees with me when I say that our stay here and our talks have shown that relations between Yugoslavia and Algeria are friendly and close, that these relations have the prospect of being still further expanded.

I am using this opportunity to express once again our gratitude to President Chadli Bendjedid and the government for their exceptionally warm reception. I thank the citizens of Algeria, the Algerian people, for the very cordial welcome accorded to us. We will convey to our peoples what we have seen here. We will convey the sympathies expressed by the people of Algeria for Yugoslavia. This is what enables us to strengthen and promote our relations still further."

Tito Cable to Bendjedid

LD312250 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1544 GMT 31 May 79 LD

[Text] Algiers--Leaving the territory of Algeria, President Josip Broz Tito sent the following telegram to Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria:

"At the moment, when I am leaving your beautiful country, I wish once again to thank you for your hospitality and cordiality, for which this visit will be permanently remembered by my associates and myself.

"I am especially pleased that I had the opportunity to meet you personally. The friendly talks which we held in the atmosphere of full mutual understanding will undoubtedly contribute to make our extraordinary relations and wide cooperation still more successful and the links of friendship between our peoples still closer. I am convinced that the identity and similarity of our views on the basic problems of the contemporary world, which was shown also on this occasion, means a great deal for the strengthening of the unity of action and the role of the nonalined countries in the struggle for the implementation of principles and aims of the policy for nonalinement.

"I wish you and the friendly Algerian people new successes and still greater achievements in the building of the country, as well as in the struggle for peace and equal cooperation in the world. [signed] Josip Broz Tito."

Departure From Algeria

LD311456 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1436 GMT 31 May 79 LD

[Text] Algiers--President Josip Broz Tito, who spent several days on an official and friendly visit to Algeria, left Algiers this afternoon. At Dar al-Bayda Airport, President Tito was seen off by his host, Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid.

Joint Communique on Algerian Visit

LD312110 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2003 GMT 31 May 79 LD

[Text] Algiers--At the end of the official and friendly visit by the SFRY president, Josip Broz Tito, to the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, the following joint Yugoslav-Algerian communique was released this evening:

"At the invitation of Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, SFRY President Josip Broz Tito paid an official friendly visit to Algeria from 28 to 31 May 1979.

"The talks between the two presidents took place in a spirit of friendship and trust which has always characterized relations between Algeria and Yugoslavia and which reflects the militant traditions of their peoples and their joint loyalty to the ideals of freedom, peace and justice.

"President Tito also visited Algeria's National Assembly, which was called to an extraordinary session, and he was accorded a very warm welcome. On this occasion he made a speech which attracted much attention.

"During the talks, Presidents Chadli Bendjedid and Josip Broz Tito carried out an exhaustive exchange of views on questions of nonalinement, naturally bearing in mind coming meetings of the movement, on topical international questions, particularly those relating to Africa, the Maghreb, the Middle East and the Mediterranean, as well as on problems of disarmament and the new international economic order.

"They devoted particular attention to bilateral relations and cooperation between the two countries.

"Also participating in the talks between Presidents Chadli Bendjedid and Josip Broz Tito on the Yugoslav side were Stevan Doronjski, member of the SFRY Presidency; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Berislav Badurina, chef de cabinet of the president of the republic; and Nedeljko Zoric, SFRY ambassador to Algeria; and on the Algerian side, Rabah Bitat, member of the FLN [National Liberation Front] Political Bureau and president of the Algerian National People's Assembly; Mohamed Benahmed Abdelghani, member of the FLN Political Bureau and prime minister; Mohamed Benyahia, member of the Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs; Mohamed Yala, member of the Political Bureau and minister of finance; Abdelhamed Adjali, Algerian ambassador to Yugoslavia; and Bencheikh Lafghun, head of Department for European Socialist Countries in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

"Members of the Yugoslav delegation held separate talks with leading Algerian personalities.

"Stevan Doronjski, member of the SFRY Presidency, and Mohamed Saleh Yahiaoui, member of the Political Bureau and FLN party coordinator, discussed cooperation between the LCY and the FLN.

"Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Mohamed Benyahia, member of the Political Bureau and minister for foreign affairs, held thorough talks.

"Vuko Dragasevic, member of the Federal Executive Council, and Mohamed Badj Yala, member of the FLN Central Committee and minister of finance, considered the state of bilateral cooperation.

"During the talks both sides emphasized that the policy of nonalinement as an independent factor and vital force in international relations has made a great contribution to the struggle against expansionism, colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid and racism, the policy of force and all forms of foreign exploitation and domination, dependence, interference and pressure of an economic, political and military nature.

"In this connection they noted that the movement for nonalinement has become a powerful factor for insuring peace and cooperation on the basis of sovereignty of peoples and independence of states, as well as an essential element of the process of democratization of international relations.

"Noting with pleasure the increased influence and efficacy of nonalinement in international relations, the two sides repeated their deep adherence to the principles and aims of the policy of nonalinement, which acts as an independent factor, independent of blocs and military treaties. They expressed the conviction that the movement of the nonalined countries is capable of struggling for the realization of aspirations of the peoples for peace, freedom, independence and justice, thus contributing to the establishment of a new international order.

"The two sides emphasized that the new phenomena of tension which exist in the world require the nonalined countries to wage an even more intensive struggle for peace and security in the world and for the advancement of equal international cooperation.

"In this connection the two sides emphasized the need for constant strengthening of unity and solidarity of the movement of nonalined countries, as well as of its action ability. They agreed to unite their efforts, so that the coming summit meeting in Havana would represent another success in the further affirmation of the principles of the policy of nonalinement and an important contribution to the strengthening of peace and security in the world.

"The two sides emphasized that the disputes and conflicts appearing between nonalined countries seriously damage the movement for nonalinement. The emphasized that the nonalined countries should solve their disputes by means of negotiations, in a peaceful manner and on the basis of principles of nonalinement.

"In their discussion of major international questions, the two sides carried out an exhaustive exchange of views and they noted a great similarity between their stands on these questions.

"The two sides expressed serious concern at the situation in southern Africa as a result of the continuation of the policy of racial discrimination and apartheid, which represents a constant threat to peace in this region. In this connection, they also reaffirmed their countries' solidarity and their full support for the struggle of the peoples of southern Africa against imperialism, colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination. They emphasized the significance of implementing the decisions adopted at the nonalined countries' Coordination Bureau ministerial meeting in Maputo in January 1979.

"Once again they censured this policy in all its forms and exposed the maneuvers aimed at hindering the process of the achievement of independence and freedom by the peoples of southern Africa."

"The two sides resolutely censure the elections organized by the illegal regime in Salisbury, considering them to be illegal, and they demand that UN members strictly apply the sanctions adopted against this regime. They underline the need to enable the Patriotic Front, the sole legitimate representative of Zimbabwe, to take over the running of their country without any kind of conditions or postponement. Once again, they reaffirm their unconditional support for SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] the sole representative of the people of Namibia, and they demand a strict application of UN decisions relating to Namibia, as well as the urgent withdrawal of South Africa from all parts of Namibian territory, including Walvis Bay.

"They stated their governments' resolve to call for the liquidation of the remains of colonialism and for the consolidation of African unity and independence, in accordance with the aims of the United Nations and OAU. The two sides had an exhaustive discussion on the situation in Western Sahara and reaffirmed that the resolution of this problem of decolonization must be based on the real performance of the rights of the people of Western Sahara to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the principles and resolutions of the United Nations and OAU, as well as the principles of nonalinement relating to this question. In connection with this, they once again confirm their involvement on the side of the people of Western Sahara in their just struggle for national liberation under the leadership of the POLISARIO Front.

"Discussing the question of the Middle East, the two sides expressed great concern at the increased tension and worsened situation in this region. They state that no kind of separate agreements can lead to the just, all-encompassing and lasting resolution of the problem of the Middle East and that there can be no solution without satisfying the national rights of the Palestinian people, including the creation of an independent state and the withdrawal by Israel from all Arab territories and Jerusalem.

"They therefore stress the particular significance of the resolution of the Palestinian question as the most important problem in the Middle East crisis and they censure all attempts to find ostensible solutions. They also consider that there is no just solution without the participation of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

"In connection with this, they recalled the decisions adopted at the nonalined countries' ministerial conference in Belgrade. They stress the great significance and scope of the Arab countries' summit meeting in Baghdad and consider that its decisions represent an important contribution to the strengthening of Arab unity and solidarity.

"The two sides expressed concern at the situation in Southeast Asia. They stress that for the preservation of peace, for stability and trust between countries in this region, the most important thing is to find a peaceable solution to existing conflicts.

"In this context, the two sides consider that international conflicts and disputes should be resolved in accordance with the UN Charter the UN declaration on friendly relations between states and the basic principles of the policy of nonalinement.

"Having exchanged views on the policy of detente, the two sides consider that this policy has contributed to the elimination of direct danger from military confrontation between the great powers and they underline the need for detente to achieve an all-embracing character, whose universal process would spread to all areas of the world, thus stimulating just and equitable international cooperation."

"The two sides carried out a broad exchange of views on the situation in the Mediterranean region, and they expressed concern at the crisis situations and tensions which burden this region, hindering the development of normal relations which should exist between the peoples of the Mediterranean.

"They agreed to continue their talks and to develop cooperation in connection with all problems relating to the Mediterranean zone, and they resolved to unite their efforts in order to contribute actively to the strengthening of peace and security in the Mediterranean.

"Stressing the close link between the establishment of security in Europe and in the Mediterranean, the two sides agreed to do everything possible with a view to the rapid implementation of the decisions on the Mediterranean by the Conference on European Security and Cooperation. In connection with this they reaffirmed the significance of a real contribution by the Arab Mediterranean countries at the next meeting of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation in Europe to be held in 1980 in Madrid.

"The two sides note with concern the continuation of the arms race, and they consider it essential to strengthen efforts aimed at achieving real general and complete disarmament. With this aim in view they offer their support to any specific initiative tending toward a resolution of this problem, and they stress the need for the urgent implementation of the UN special session resolutions, which create new possibilities for its resolution on a broad democratic basis.

"Discussing the question of a new international economic order, the two sides expressed concern at the poor results and absence of political readiness on the part of the developed countries to accept firm obligations aimed at the rapid and effective implementation of UN decisions on the setting up of new relations between developing and developed countries.

"The two sides noted with satisfaction that the nonalined countries, together with the other developing countries, continue to be protagonists in the struggle to set up a new international economic order.

"Discussing bilateral relations, the two sides informed each other on the efforts made by their countries in their own socioeconomic development and about the successes achieved in this sphere. They also positively assessed the policy of peace and cooperation which, in the spirit of good-neighborly relations, is consistently led by the two countries in their own spheres.

"The two sides welcomed the development of fruitful cooperation which has existed for many years between the SFRY and the Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic. This cooperation is based on traditional friendship between the peoples of the two countries, united by their revolutions and the joint ideals forged in the struggle to maintain their membership of the nonalined movement.

"They noted the high level of political cooperation which has been realized in particular because of numerous contacts between the top leaders of the two states in the international sphere and particularly in the framework of the nonalined movement. Similarly satisfactory results have been achieved in the sphere of development of economic relations.

"They welcome the atmosphere in which this cooperation takes place and they agreed on suitable measures aimed at supporting its more intensive development."

"The two sides noted the significant possibilities which exist for the promotion of economic cooperation through the diversification of its forms, particularly in the sphere of industrial and agricultural cooperation. They noted with satisfaction the progress achieved in trading relations. They are resolved to promote their expansion on a balanced, from and long-term basis.

"They express their conviction that the session of the mixed committee, which is to be held soon, will make a specific contribution to the strengthening of bilateral economic relations and offer new prospects for cooperation between the two countries.

"President Tito thanked his hosts for the hospitality and attention accorded him and his associates during their stay in Algeria.

"President Tito invited President Chadli Bendjedid to visit Yugoslavia and the invitation was accepted with pleasure."

Arrival in Libya 31 May

LD312024 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1818 GMT 31 May 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, May 31 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav President Tito arrived here this evening for a three-day state and friendly visit to Libya. He was welcomed at a military airport by the leader of the Libyan revolution, Col. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

After being paid the highest state respects, President Tito and his host, President al-Qadhdhafi, had a talk of some length in the airport drawing-room.

Their talk over, President Tito drove to the guest house between lined up Libyans and Yugoslavs temporarily employed in friendly Libya who warmly and cordially hailed the Yugoslav president and his delegation.

TITO CONGRATULATES BOURGUIBA ON TUNISIAN ANNIVERSARY

LD311348 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1100 GMT 31 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, May 31 (TANJUG)--President Tito of Yugoslavia has sent Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba his congratulations on the occasion of the anniversary of Tunisia's declaration of independence.

Tito expressed the conviction that the principles of the non-aligned policy, on which the traditionally friendly relations and fruitful cooperation between Yugoslavia and Tunisia are based, will further contribute to strengthening relations between the two countries and to their efforts in the non-aligned movement in the interest of international cooperation, progress and peace in the world.

UKRAINIAN SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION VISITS KOPRIVNICA

LD010658 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1501 GMT 31 May 79 LD

[Text] Koprivnica--The delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR, led by Aleksey Vatchenko, chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium of this republic and deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, today visited the Podravka food industry in Koprivnica. It was accompanied by high republican leaders led by Zdravko Ciric, vice president of the Croat Assembly.

At Podravka Stjepan Ivanis, president of the Koprivnica Municipal Assembly, acquainted them with basic data about the commune, while the leaders of this collective acquainted them with the basic characteristics of the business operations. They also discussed economic cooperation because Podravka is known as a large exporter and a considerable quantity of its products are sold on the Soviet market.

CAPE VERDIAN DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD010922 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2156 GMT 31 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Silvino Manuel da Luz, minister of defense and national security of the People's Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cape Verde Islands, arrived in Yugoslavia tonight at the head of a military delegation to pay an official visit to our country and armed forces.

At Belgrade airport the high-ranking visitor and members of the delegation from the friendly and nonalined Republic of Cape Verde Islands were welcomed by Col Gen Stane Potocar, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army; Col Gen Brana Joksovic; Jere Grubisic; and other leaders of the Yugoslav People's Army.

During his visit to Yugoslavia Silvino Manuel da Luz will visit a number of units and establishments of our armed forces and hold talks with his host, Army General Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, as well as with other SFRY Government and political personalities.

PROPOSAL TO EXPEL EGYPT FROM NONALINED MOVEMENT DISCUSSED

Borba's Opposition

AU301450 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 May 79 p 8 AU

[Vlado Teslic commentary: "This Week in the World: Special and General Interests"]

[Text] Several Arab countries have launched an initiative to expell Egypt from the nonalined movement because, as is pointed out, of its capitulating policy in relations to Israel and the liberation struggle of the Palestinian people.

The correct views of the Arab countries in relation to Israel and the struggle of the Palestinian people are undoubtedly shared by the nonalined movement as a whole, a movement that has been the initiator of many joint actions for the just cause of the Arabs. However, the initiative of some Arab countries is leading in a different direction. Expulsions from the movement are alien both to the spirit and the letter of the movement. And after all, there are no norms of procedure, no precedents and no real possibilities for this because a decision of this kind would require the obligatory consensus. With a decision of this kind we would strike at our own roots of unity and solidarity as regards the key questions on which we agree. In doing this we would also violate the basic principles of nonalinement, which have a universal character, and would subordinate the global, moral and political prestige of the nonalined movement and its driving force to special interests.

Disagreements with Egypt and with some of its foreign political moves and the criticisms made from the Arab positions, which are mostly justified, are one thing, but it is quite another thing to seek a solution for disagreement through a suspension of Egypt's membership in the nonalined movement when Egypt does not reject the movement's principles and orientation.

If all of us in the nonalined movement were primarily guided by the individual disagreements or mutual disputes of one or another kind, then we would very quickly find ourselves in a situation in which we would seek the suspension of one or another country; and this would ultimately solve nothing but could only make more difficult the fulfillment of the global demands of the nonalined movement, demands which require the greatest possible degree of universality and unity. Thus, what is involved here is not only a practically unfeasible but also a politically harmful and dangerous initiative.

India's Position

AU301545 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 May 79 p 8 AU

[Rade Brajovic report]

[Summary] New Delhi, 22 May--"The reports on the successful course of the Indian-Kuwaiti talks confirm the optimism expressed by Atal Bihari Vajpayee, head of India's diplomacy, prior to his departure on an undoubtedly important 10-day tour of Arab countries." The forthcoming ministerial meeting of the Coordination Bureau of Nonalined Countries in Colombo and the preparations for the sixth summit conference of nonalined countries are "the basic motive" of Vajapayee's visits to Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Iraq and Syria. What is involved here are visits to "the countries that are of exceptional importance for the situation and relations in the nonalined movement, the countries on whose attitude at the coming meetings of nonalined countries the degree of effectiveness and action capability of the nonalined movement might depend to a considerable degree."

Prior to his departure on this tour Vajpayee expressed his firm belief in "the ability and the strength of the nonalined movement to overcome all difficulties and preserve its unity and solidarity." It seems that in this connection Vajpayee was referring to the relations among the Arab countries which are "burdened by the demand to expel Egypt from the nonalined movement because of its peace treaty with Israel; but the head of Indian diplomacy will undoubtedly strive in his dialogue with the partners in 'the rejection front' to find a formula to avoid any such 'solutions.'" In his talks with the Kuwaiti hosts Vajpayee stressed that "the problems among the Middle East countries should not be allowed 'cast a shadow' on the conference of nonalined countries.

"A way of avoiding disagreements can be discerned even before the Colombo conference and there should be no doubt that Vajpayee will strive to convince the Arab partners about the need to simply leave out this kind of sanctions against Egypt at the meeting of the Coordination Bureau and, instead of this, to make efforts for a just and comprehensive solution of the crisis in accordance with the oft repeated positions of nonalined countries. Even prior to Vajpayee's tour official Delhi circles made it clear that they would not support the requests for the expulsion of Egypt." It is also believed in New Delhi that, regardless of their "indignation" over Egypt's attitude toward Israel, "it should not be expected that the Arab countries will make any move that would hinder the processes of further strengthening of the nonalined movement. Therefore, the head of Indian diplomacy is not optimistic without reason."

TITOGRAD DAILY REVIEWS ACTIVITY OF NONALINED COUNTRIES

AU311600 Belgrade TANJUG in Russian 1000 GMT 29 May 79 AU

[TANJUG report: "Nonalined Countries: Importance of Preparation"]

[Text] Titograd, 29 May--Less than 100 days remain until the sixth conference of the heads of states or governments of nonalined countries is due to open in Havana.

This conference will undoubtedly be the event of the year. The summit conference will be preceded by the ministerial meeting of the Coordination Bureau of nonalined countries in Colombo from 6-19 June which, judging by the available evidence, will be attended by representatives of all nonalined countries in view of its emphatically political character and substance. The preparations for these two most important events of this year are becoming increasingly more intensive both at bilateral and at multilateral levels, the Titograd daily newspaper POBJEDA says.

According to the newspaper, the preparations are taking place under conditions of extraordinary complex international relations which are burdened by old and new challenges to world peace and security as well as by many contradictions through which the nonalined movement itself--as an increasingly more powerful factor of international relations--is also passing. For this reason it is especially important to utilize the preparatory period in a manner which will insure a successful outcome of this conference of nonalined countries.

The limited meaning, character and scope of the relaxation of international tension (detente) and the fact that this relaxation of tension not only has not grown into a universal process, into a system of peaceful coexistence but has rather remained within the sphere of relations between the superpowers, have provided scope for the revival of various attitudes which were characteristic for the "cold war" period. As a result of a new and modified offensive of the bloc forces, which want to penetrate into and consolidate their positions in those regions in which nonalined countries live and develop their activity, the old hotbeds have acquired new dimensions and the solutions for them are becoming more difficult; and at the same time new hotbeds are appearing and they are all the more dangerous because they indicate a stubborn preservation of the policy of force and pressure.

But regardless of this, a claim that no progress at all has been made from the beginning in solving the major problems of our time would not be in accord with reality. There is nevertheless the fact that the relatively modest results achieved in political, economic and military fields represent a new challenge to the international community to make a step forward from what has been agreed upon and achieved in order to avoid a movement in the direction which would lead the world to greater and greater trials, Titograd POBJEDA states.

At this time there are three elements in the nonalined movement which are diminishing to a certain extent its action capability, unity and solidarity. First of all, as a result of an intensified activity of the external, that is, bloc forces, in the period since the fifth [nonalined] conference in Colombo, various conflicts have broken out between several individual nonalined countries which have even turned into military conflicts. And this has not only jeopardized the achievements in the sphere of national-social and political emancipation but has rather also reversed the entire internal conditions of socioeconomic transformation. Further it is necessary to mention the aspirations of the individual nonalined countries--and these aspirations are primarily an expression of bloc interests--to introduce into the nonalined movement the criteria, principles and actions which essentially contradict the fundamental positions of nonalined countries formulated at the first conference in Belgrade in 1961, POBJEDA notes. This is being done with the intention of introducing "by the back door" various "progressive" or "moderate" currents, that is, in other words, with the intention of creating a division within the movement either through the efforts to link it with certain forces in the world or through a radicalization of the approach to the unsolved problems which have caused divisions. And finally, under the conditions of the world economic crisis, which has continued now in a more or less pronounced form since 1973, the third element is the fact that the position of nonalined countries is constantly deteriorating and this fact is providing scope for a more successful penetration of external forces into the spheres of national independence, freedom, sovereignty and inviolability of the individual nonalined countries.

Proceeding from the fact that the main and irreplaceable aim of the nonalined movement is the creation of new and more just international political and economic relations on the basis of the principles of the UN Charter, at their forthcoming meetings the nonalined countries must coordinate their positions and actions in the fulfillment of this aim because the preservation of national freedom, independence and equality of all states and peoples depends on this. In this connection they must take into consideration the need for finding solutions for the problems within the nonalined movement itself and the need for preventing the possibilities for the fulfillment of the blocs' aspirations to compel the nonalined countries to concern themselves with their own affairs and thereby to push them away from the main area of the decisive struggle which is being waged on the international scene, Titograd POBJEDA writes.

In this connection the ministerial meeting of the Coordination Bureau in Colombo will provide an opportunity to bring these main questions that have appeared in the movement into accord with the movement's fundamental principles. It will be necessary to reach a consensus on the individual questions in relation to which there are considerable natural differences in the approaches of the individual nonalined countries--differences resulting from their place and role in international relations--in order to insure that the conference of the heads of states or governments will be able to concern itself with the questions of strategic importance both for international relations as a whole and for the action capability and effectiveness of the nonalined movement in the fulfillment of its historical tasks and aims. It seems, on the basis of the course of the preparations and on the basis of appraisals and the experience gained, that the main weight of the forthcoming work will be placed on the following points:

A. It is necessary to reconfirm the value and validity of the fundamental principles and aims of the nonalined movement which determine its nonbloc character and its independent and nonbloc position and orientation.

B. Being an expression and a factor of the world anticolonial and anti-imperialist revolution and of the development of socialism as a world process, the nonalined countries must also in the future resolutely oppose all forms of the policy of force and foreign domination. It is impossible to oppose only some forms of application of the policy of force in international relations and, at the same time, accept the same kind of behavior on the other side.

C. All disputes, conflicts and disagreements among nonalined countries must be settled by peaceful means on the basis of the principles of the nonalined movement and a real recognition of and consideration for the common interests of all nonalined countries in the struggle for the preservation of their own freedom and security.

D. The development of democratic relations, reflected in the equal participation of all nonalined countries in the decisionmaking on all questions of common interest, represents an essential prerequisite for the transformation of the entire system of international relations. For this purpose it is necessary to find such methods of organized activity and of resolving existing questions as will not only insure the preservation but rather also a further deepening of the movement's democratic character.

Proceeding from these fundamental orientations, the meetings of nonalined countries will be able to devote their main attention to finding more effective ways of solving major questions. This is a question of the further struggle for strengthening the independence and security of all countries, for deepening and strengthening the relaxation of tension, for building a new international economic system, for liquidating the remnants of colonialism and racism, for the elimination of hotbeds of crisis and the peaceful settlement of all disputes, for a comprehensive activity in the sphere of disarmament, for strengthening the role of the United Nations and for building new political and economic relations in the world from which domination, exploitation and actions from positions of force and pressure will be excluded.

Being one of the founders of the nonalined movement and one of the most active fighters for a consistent implementation of the nonalined policy, Yugoslavia devotes extraordinary attention to the fulfillment of these tasks which the nonalined movement faces at this time, on the eve of forthcoming important meetings. The formation of the national commission for the preparation for the sixth summit meeting, which is headed by President Tito, attests to Yugoslavia's readiness and determination to participate to the greatest possible extent in the efforts to insure a successful development and activity in the nonalined movement and, through this, also a successful outcome of the new consultations among the highest representatives of the nonalined countries which represent two-thirds of all members of the world organization, Titograd PUBJEDA concludes.

SECOND EDITION OF KOLISEVSKI'S BOOK ABOUT MACEDONIA PUBLISHED

LD301528 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1025 GMT 30 May 79 LD

[Text] Skopje--The second edition of Lazar Kolisevski's "Aspects of the Macedonian Question" has been published today by the prominent Nasa Knjiga publishing house in Skopje.

The first edition of this book, printed over 15 years ago, presented selected speeches, statements and articles delivered or published by Lazar Kolisevski between 1944 and 1960, dealing with and embracing various moments in the complex problems of the Macedonian national question, either in connection with its historical evolution or with the modern approach to the national question and, in particular, the Macedonian national question. The collection, published in the first edition in chronological order, was intended to be a document of its time, and to bear direct witness to the struggle of the Macedonian nation and its socialist forces for total affirmation. At the same time, this collection was aimed at making it possible for the public to follow the continuity of the League of Communists' policy on a number of key issues before and during the course of the national liberation struggle concerning the construction of our modern socialist community of equal nations and nationalities and, immediately linked with this, the defense of the legacy of our socialist revolution.

There continues to be great interest in the Macedonian national question, particularly in some aspects of it today, too, both among the Yugoslav and foreign public, the foreword to the second edition of the book states. This derives primarily from an objective interest in Yugoslav reality--its own path toward construction of socialist self-managing social relations, of consistent and complete settlement of the national question, and also of the increasingly important achievements of the Macedonian nation --but it is also due to attempts by certain circles abroad, in their hostile activity against Socialist Yugoslavia, to use the Macedonian question as a weapon of manipulation, trying to achieve the complete negation of the Macedonian nation.

It is for these reasons, the foreword underlines, that the appearance of the second edition of "Aspects of the Macedonian Question", together with the publication of numerous works and authentic documents by our research institutes and workers, represents a logical need of our time.

In the second edition the questions dealt with are, in contrast with the first edition, grouped into four areas in order to give fuller insight: "The Unity of the Workers' and National Liberation Movement in the Historical Development of the Macedonian Nation"; "11 October 1941; a Critical Moment in the History of the Macedonian Nation"; "The Struggle To Deepen the Brotherhood, Unity and Equality of the Yugoslav Nations and Nationalities in Socialist Yugoslavia"; and "The Essence and Goals of Old and New Usurpatory Pretensions Upon Macedonia and the Macedonian Nation."

In addition to the systematization thus introduced, the second edition also contains Kolisevski's speeches delivered in Prilep on 11 October 1961: "Our Revolution Is the Affair of All Our Nations"; and in Kicevo on 11 October 1973: "The Essence of the Historic Victory Won in the Yugoslav National Liberation Struggle Lies Primarily in the Change of Class Relations"; and also an article entitled "The May and June Days of 1941 in Macedonia", published in 1962 in Book Five of the "Cetrdeset Godina" ["Forty Years"] collection by the Skopje Kultura publishing house.

The appearance of the second edition of "Aspects of the Macedonia Question" will satisfy the many-sided and increased need of researchers and the broader public, in particular the younger generation, for direct acquaintance with the importance of the questions with which Kolisevski's work deals. These issues not only have not lost their importance with time, but their topicality has, on the contrary, become more adequately stressed, especially with regard to the falsifications and negation of the Macedonian nation abroad.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL ISSUES 1981-85 DRAFT DEVELOPMENT PLAN

LD311318 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1122 GMT 31 May 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, May 31 (TANJUG)--The accomplishment of a greater level of economic stability, the strengthening of the export capacity of economy and its further inclusion in the international distribution of labor--these are the strategic aims of Yugoslavia's development in the forthcoming five-year period (from 1981 to 1985). The Federal Executive Council has just sent the draft decision on the guidelines for this development to the Assembly of Yugoslavia and to the assemblies of all Yugoslav constituent republics and autonomous provinces. The planners assess that the social product of Yugoslavia after 1980 could increase at the rate of six per cent per annum and that it is necessary to ensure a faster change in its structure. It is believed that the branches of power supply, food production and highway construction should be developed at the fastest rate. In order to ensure greater balance between the basic and the manufacturing industries, emphasis is being placed on greater production of basic metals, power supply based on domestic resources, basic chemical products, the increased production of construction materials and the engineering industry.

In agriculture, accent is placed in increasing high-productive industrial production in the public sector and in cooperation with the associated farmers, the owners of private holdings. There is insistence on an increase in maize production, as maize is an important export article. There is also to be an increase in the production of industrial crops, vegetables and fruit.

The stepped-up development of the insufficiently developed republics and the province of Kosovo remains one of priority tasks of Yugoslav policy. The reconstruction and development of the earthquake-stricken parts of Mentenegro is a special task confronting Yugoslavia.

DOLANC ADDRESSES MEETING ON ROLE OF LC MEMBERS IN DELEGATE BODIES

LD250950 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1545 GMT 24 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At the LCY Central Committee Presidium today, Central Committee members, delegates to the SFRY Assembly and members of delegations of top LCY organs to the SAWPY Federal Conference discussed the method of working in these delegate bodies.

Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, also took part in the discussion.

The aim of today's exchange of views, the first of its kind--said Ferhad Kotoric, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, in opening the meeting--was to discover new forms and content of work for the League of Communists in self-management organs and delegate institutions from the grass-roots to the federation, as provided for by the decisions of the 11th LCY Congress and the LCY statute.

The participants of the discussion were unanimous in their assessment that today the League of Communists is not sufficiently present in the work of delegate assemblies, primarily when they set up work programs, and as a result of this, many issues are discussed in these bodies, sometimes accompanied by conflict situations, and League of Communists participation in this whole business is insufficient.

Discussing these issues, Stane Dolanc said that we are at the start of the formation of a new role for the League of Communists in the political system. His basic idea was that at the moment, the vanguard role of the League of Communists can be realized through the work of communists in self-management organs and institutions and through the democratic functioning of the delegate mechanism.

In the context of discussions about current problems relating to the work of delegates and delegations to the SFRY Assembly--particularly in connection with coordinating the interests of the republics and provinces, which is a process which does not always go smoothly--tendencies toward tardiness in endorsing decisions were pointed out. Such tendencies should be avoided by means of intervention, or "arbitration" in League of Communists organs.

In this connection, Stane Dolanc said that such a method of activity by the League of Communists would create more harm than good. In this way the democratic nature of our society would be merely formal and a monopoly by the League of Communists would be built up. We have already had all this, he emphasized, and it was precisely on the basis of that experience that we opted for what we have today. The accompanying problems with which we are confronted do not arise as a result of the weakness of the system, but precisely because that system is still not as it should be.

In the discussion it was noted that only such a role on the part of the League of Communists could be a stimulus to other sociopolitical subjects. Not only the party, but also every one of these subjects individually is a factor in the development of self-management social relations.

The participants in the meeting devoted particular attention to a discussion on the link between the LCY Central Committee delegations and delegates, and the Presidium and Central Committee. It was noted that information is needed not only about standpoints when they are already being adopted in the delegate bodies, but also during the proceedings prior to their adoption. This relates in particular to those issues of essential significance for our community which, in the process of being resolved, can sometimes gain undesired trends.

It was assessed that this kind of constant link between delegates and the Central Committee would enable the Presidium and the LCY Central Committee to have on their agendas precisely those issues which are most topical at a given time in the delegate bodies.

In connection with the LCY Central Committee delegation to the SAWPY Federal Conference, it was assessed that its members should exchange views more often and it was also proposed that perhaps the chairman of this delegation should be elected, with a view to coordinating work. It should not happen, it was said, that its members arrive at a federal conference session without a jointly agreed position.

The general assessment on the part of the participants in today's discussion was that this kind of exchange of views and experiences was useful and that meetings of this kind should be organized more often.

DOLANC ADDRESSES SERBIAN LEAGUE OF COMMUNISTS SESSION

LD301825 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1627 GMT 30 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today addressed an expanded session of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee on international relations and cooperation in the international workers and communist movement, with particular reference to the significance and results of the talks by the Yugoslav delegation--under the leadership of President Tito--in the Soviet Union. He also spoke about the preparations for the forthcoming nonalined countries' conference.

MIKULIC, STAMBOLIC ATTEND UNVEILING OF BUST OF REVOLUTIONARY

LD311628 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 31 May 79 LD

[Text] Cacak--The 60th anniversary of the communist party of Yugoslavia, the federation of communist youth of Yugoslavia and the revolutionary trade unions was marked today in Cacak by a festive session of the municipal conference of the League of Communists, the municipal trade union council and the municipal conference of the socialist youth, and by the unveiling of a commemorative bust of the outstanding revolutionary Filip Filipovic.

The celebration was attended by Branko Mikulic, chairman of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; Petar Stambolic, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee and the SFRY Presidency; Tihomir Vlaskalic, president of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia; Dragoljub Rade Petrovic, president of the Veterans' Federation [SUBNOR] of Serbia and other distinguished guests.

The monument to Filip Filipovic, one of the founders and first secretary of the communist party of Yugoslavia, was unveiled by Branko Mikulic at the Djuro Salaj Square in the presence of several thousand citizens and representatives of the sociopolitical and economic life. A letter of greetings was sent from the Cacak celebration to Comrade Tito.

SERBIAN LC PRESIDENT PRESENTS ORDERS TO MINIC, MARKOVIC

AU281516 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 May 79 pp 1, 16 AU

[M. Torov report]

[Text] Belgrade, 22 May--At a formal ceremony today at the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia Dr Tihomir Vlaskalic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia, presented the orders of Hero of Socialist Labor--awarded to them by President Tito--to Moma Markovic, member of the Council of the Federation, and Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

"The high orders have been awarded in recognition of the many years of active presence and revolutionary activity of Comrades Moma Markovic and Milos Minic in the Yugoslav revolutionary movement before the war, during the national liberation struggle and socialist revolution and in the postwar construction of the socialist, self-managing, independent and nonalined Yugoslavia," Dr Vaskalic pointed out.

Comrades Moma Markovic and Milos Minic are consistent and unwavering fighters for Tito's line of our party. They belong to that illustrious pleiad of revolutionaries and communists which represents the continuation of the shining traditions of the Serbian progressive socialist and communist movement and which had the honor and the historical role of being in the front ranks of those fighters who carried out the armed revolution and marched with great steps in socialist self-management.

Today's formal ceremony was attended by Petar Stambolic, Fadilj Hodza, Dobrivoje Vidic, Dragoslav Markovic, Ida Sabo, Stevan Doronjski, Rajko Tanaskovic, Ivan Stambolic, Dusan Gligorijevic and other prominent personalities.

Expressing his gratitude for the high recognition, Moma Markovic said among other things: "I owe the greatest gratitude to the party because it led me to this road along which I have marched.... The party has also taught me--just as it has taught all of us--that concern for man and respect for his values and his individuality represent the meaning of life. This has strengthened our truths and given purpose to our lives. I will strive to further continue to respect this lesson and thus give purpose to the remaining part of my life."

Milos Minic said: "The purpose of such decisions, that is, of such recognition, is primarily to encourage the young generations for selfless struggle and work for the good of the workers class and their people, for the further development and progress of our democratic self-managing socialist society, for the further strengthening of the brotherhood, unity and equality of peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia and for the preservation of the independence and a further growth of the international reputation and prestige of our country as one of the most active nonalined countries in the struggle for peace and for new and more just international political and economic relations.

HODZA ATTENDS MEDAL AWARD CEREMONY 25 MAY

LD261400 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1432 GMT 25 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--In the presence of Fadilj Hodza, member of the SFRY Presidency, decorations conferred by President Tito were handed to members of the SFRY Presidency work community at a ceremony today. The Order for Services to the Nation with gold star was presented to Lazar Maksim; the Order of Brotherhood and Unity with gold wreath to Jovan Jaksic; and the Order of the Republic with bronze wreath to Srecko Medic and Ivan Vukov. Six members of the work community were decorated with the Order of Labor with silver wreath. The decorations were presented by Ljubomir Varoslija, deputy general secretary of the SFRY Presidency.

KURTOVIC RECEIVES ORDER OF STAR ON BIRTHDAY

LD290418 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1709 GMT 28 May 79 LD

[Excerpt] Sarajevo--At a special ceremony held in Sarajevo this evening and attended by the highest-ranking leaders of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, Raif Dizdarevic, president of the Presidency of Bosnia-Hercegovina, presented Todo Kurtovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference, with the Order of the Yugoslav Star with ribbon, which has been awarded to him by Comrade Tito, president of the republic.

This high-level award has been conferred upon Todo Kurtovic to mark his 60th birthday and his long years of revolutionary work, and for his exceptional services in the building of our socialist community, the development and strengthening of the consciousness of our citizens in the struggle for our country's freedom and independence, and for his significant contribution to Yugoslavia's policy of peace and friendly cooperation with other states.

DRAGOSAVAC TOURS PUBLISHING ENTERPRISES IN SARAJEVO

LD300417 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1729 GMT 29 May 79 LD

[Text] Sarajevo--Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, arrived in Sarajevo this evening. He was welcomed by Hrvoje Istuk, secretary of the Presidium of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee. It is expected that the secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium will hold talks tomorrow in a number of organizations of associated labor of the information and publishing spheres in the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, on topical ideopolitical questions concerning the realization of the standpoints of the League of Communists in information and publishing activity. Trpe Jakovlevski, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, accompanied Dusan Dragosavac to Sarajevo.

DRAGOSAVAC, JAKOVLEVSKI VISIT SARAJEVO RADIO

LD301832 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1409 GMT 30 May 79 LD

[Text] Sarajevo--Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Trpe Jakovlevski, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today visited Sarajevo Radio and Television and the OSLOBODJENJE newspaper and printing work organization together with members of the LCY Central Committee Presidium Commission for Propaganda and Information Activity. Talks were held at the meeting on the experience and results of the communists' involvement in the realization of the LCY 11th Congress standpoints relating to propaganda and information activity. Taking part in the talks were: Hrvoje Istuk, secretary of the Bosnia and Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee Presidium, and Zivko Babic, executive secretary of the Bosnia and Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee Presidium. The LCY Central Committee Presidium Commission for Propaganda and Information Activity, whose chairman is Dusan Dragosavac, will hold a regular session tomorrow in Sarajevo at which the ideopolitical bases of the public organs' program orientation will be discussed.

DEMAND FOR CARS CONTINUES DESPITE CREDIT REGULATION

LD291336 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0932 GMT 29 May 79 LD

[Summary] Belgrade--The Tightening-up of credit conditions for certain goods is not producing the expected results and, following a brief lull, the banks are again beset with requests for loans. The increased deposit needed for the purchase of cars has done little to deter customers. Economists assess the "thirst" for cars as unrealistic, which is why methods of curbing this raging demand were devised. The new regulation governing credit purchases of cars meant that the deposit was greater and that the turnover tax was paid from the purchaser's pocket. It was also hoped that the waiting period between ordering and the receipt of the car would thereby be reduced. A "lightning" survey has shown that this has not happened. An official of the Cimos Belgrade representative office has said that customers' demand wavered for only a few days following the adoption of the new regulation, and then demand was back to the previous level with delivery dates the same. Reports from other outlets testify to a similar situation everywhere. Experience so far would indicate that the great demand for cars can only be curbed by a more radical measure. Despite the increase in petrol prices, sporadic shortages and the decision controlling the use of vehicles, the queues for cars are not shrinking.